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WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF AND RESPONSES TO  
SEXUAL AGGRESSION: THE ALCOHOL MYOPIA AND  
ANXIOLYSIS-DISINHIBITION THEORIES

by

Kelly Layne Cue Davis

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

University of Washington

1999

Approved by Will H. George  
Chairperson of Supervisory Committee

Program Authorized  
to Offer Degree Psychology  
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## Doctoral Dissertation

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Abstract

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by Kelly Layne Cue Davis

Chairperson of the Supervisory Committee: Associate Professor William H. George  
Department of Psychology

This study investigated how alcohol consumption impacts women's ability to detect and react to sexual assault risk in a hypothetical dating situation. A 2 x 2 between-subjects experiment investigating the effects of alcohol consumption and relationship characteristics on risk perception and behavioral resistance was conducted. Hypotheses were tested regarding the influence of both alcohol myopia and anxiolysis-disinhibition on intoxicated participants. As predicted, intoxicated women did not detect sexual assault risk as early in the situation as sober women did. However, the hypothesis that intoxicated women would choose more forceful resistance strategies than sober women was not upheld. These findings aid in explicating the strong relationship between alcohol consumption and sexual assault.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of FIGURES .....	iii
List of TABLES .....	iv
Chapter 1: Introduction .....	1
Sexual Assault Risk Perception.....	2
Resistance to Sexual Assault.....	4
Alcohol Myopia.....	6
Anxiolysis-Disinhibition .....	10
Hypotheses .....	12
Chapter 2: Method.....	16
Participants .....	16
Design overview .....	16
Materials .....	17
Procedure.....	26
Chapter 3: Results .....	30
Manipulation Checks and Achieved Blood Alcohol Levels .....	30
Scale Development.....	30
Analyses of Variance.....	33
Repeated Measures Analyses .....	37
Correlations .....	38
Path Analysis.....	39
Chapter 4: Discussion.....	52
Sexual Assault Risk Perception.....	52
Resistance to Sexual Assault.....	55
Implications for the Alcohol Myopia and Anxiolysis-Disinhibition Theories .....	62
Predictors of Resistance .....	63
Individual Difference Measures .....	64
Limitations and Future Directions.....	65

BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	67
APPENDIX A: Casual Relationship Condition .....	74
APPENDIX B: Serious Relationship Condition .....	100
APPENDIX C: Pilot Conflict Measure .....	126
APPENDIX D: Individual Difference Questionnaires.....	129
Appendix E : Manipulation Checks .....	159
Appendix F: Screening Questionnaire .....	160
Appendix G: Follow-Up Survey .....	165

## LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
Figure 1 Hypothesized Path Model.....	15
Figure 2 Final Path Model.....	51

## LIST OF TABLES

<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
Table 1 Demographic Variables.....	43
Table 2 Correlations of Individual Difference Variables and Dependent Measures .....	45
Table 3 Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analyses Predicting Attention to Risk Cues and Discomfort with Risk Cues .....	48
Table 4 Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analyses Predicting Negative Affect and Resistance at Time 1.....	49
Table 5 Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analyses Predicting Resistance at Time 2 and Resistance at Time 3.....	50

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## DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this dissertation to my loving husband, Eric Schuh. With all that I am, and all that I have, I cherish him.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Studies of both the general population and college students indicate that a great number of women experience acquaintance sexual assault during their lifetimes. Koss, Gidycz, and Wisniewski (1987) found in their national survey of college women that 53.7% had experienced some form of sexual assault since age 14, and Cue, George, and Norris (1996) found that 77.3% of their college sample had experienced some form of sexual assault in their lifetimes. Further, a majority of these acquaintance sexual assaults occur during times when either the perpetrator, the victim, or both have consumed alcohol. Koss (1988) found that 75% of men and 55% of women had used alcohol or drugs at the time of the assault. Similarly, Muehlenhard and Linton (1987) found that 55% of men and 53% of women had been drinking before the assault. Their comparison of non-assaultive dates with dates on which a sexual assault occurred revealed that both types of dates were similar in regard to whether *any* alcohol had been used; however, sexually assaultive dates were more likely to have involved *heavy* consumption of alcohol by both dating partners (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987).

Why do alcohol consumption and sexual assault co-occur? Alcohol may contribute to the occurrence of acquaintance sexual assault through its influence on both the perpetrator and the victim (Abbey, 1991). For the purposes of this study, we will be focusing on the effects that alcohol has on the female victims of acquaintance sexual assault, given that there has been relatively little empirical investigation of this issue. Abbey (1991) postulated that alcohol consumption by the victim contributes to the

likelihood of her being raped in two major ways - its impact on her ability to perceive sexual risk cues accurately and on her ability to respond to sexual aggression effectively.

## SEXUAL ASSAULT RISK PERCEPTION

Many researchers and rape prevention workers believe that risk perception is an important component of sexual assault prevention, reasoning that early and accurate risk perception should increase a woman's ability to extricate herself from a situation that could potentially become risky (Bateman, 1984; Rozée, Bateman, & Gilmore, 1991). Although there is consistent evidence that women believe they are less at risk for being sexually assaulted than other women (Cue, et al., 1996; Hoecker & White, 1995; Norris, Nurius, & Dimeff, 1996; Norris, Nurius, & Graham, in press), there has been very little empirical investigation of the influence of alcohol on women's ability to perceive risk.

The research that has been conducted falls into one of two categories. These studies have either examined whether or not sober women view alcohol consumption as a risk factor, or they have examined how women at different levels of intoxication perceive the likelihood of sexual assault. Cue, et al. (1996) found that sober women do not perceive the consumption of low levels of alcohol as a risk factor. In another study, Davis & George (1998) found that moderately intoxicated women who were rating another woman's risk of sexual assault were more accurate than slightly intoxicated women. However, when rating their own risk, moderately intoxicated women rated their risk of being raped as very low, whereas slightly intoxicated women perceived that they were in danger of being raped in a high-risk situation. Interestingly, moderately

intoxicated women viewed themselves as being at some risk for *attempted* rape in a high-risk situation. Since moderately intoxicated women perceive themselves to be at greater risk of attempted rape than completed rape, it appears that moderate intoxication still allows women to perceive that there is some risk in the situation. However, the perceived reduction of risk for completed rape indicates that when moderately intoxicated, some women may have increased estimations of their ability to resist being assaulted (Davis & George, 1998).

Research regarding more general aspects of risk perception indicates that intoxicated individuals perceive less risk than sober individuals. For example, Fromme and colleagues (Fromme & Wendel, 1995; Fromme, Katz, & D'Amico, 1997) found that intoxicated people expect fewer negative consequences from risky behaviors (illicit drug use, risky sexual activities, and aggressive behaviors) than do sober people. Additionally, intoxicated participants have also reported a greater expected likelihood of engaging in some risky behaviors (illicit drug use, risky sexual behaviors, and driving drunk for a short distance) than sober participants (Fromme & Wendel, 1995; Fromme, et al., 1997; MacDonald, Zanna, & Fong, 1995). Thus, studies of different types of risk behaviors indicate that alcohol intoxication appears to reduce the number of perceived negative consequences of risk-taking. With fewer expected negative consequences, intoxicated people rate their likelihood of actually engaging in risky behaviors higher than do sober people.

## RESISTANCE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT

Research indicates that most women resist verbally or physically when sexually assaulted. Williams (1984) found that rape crisis center records indicated that 85% of the women seen at the center verbally or physically resisted the assault, while Quinsey and Upfold (1985) found that in their sample of rapists' files from a maximum security psychiatric institution, 79% of women had resisted. Similarly, Harrington and Leitenberg (1994) found that 76% of college students surveyed had resisted either verbally or physically during a sexual assault.

Resistance generally is associated with uncompleted rapes rather than completed rapes (Amick & Calhoun, 1987; Becker, Skinner, Abel, Howell, & Bruce, 1982; Kleck & Sayles, 1990; Quinsey & Upfold, 1985; Ullman, 1995). Moreover, forceful verbal and physical resistance strategies, such as screaming and fighting, are most consistently associated with rape avoidance (Atkeson, Calhoun, & Morris, 1989; Bart, 1981; Quinsey & Upfold, 1985; Ruback & Ivie, 1988; Selkin, 1975; Ullman & Knight, 1991, 1992, 1993; Zoucha-Jensen & Coyne, 1993). Non-forceful verbal resistance, such as crying, has been related to completed rape in some studies (Bart, 1981; Zoucha-Jensen & Coyne, 1993), but rape avoidance in another (Levine-MacCombie & Koss, 1986).

Only a few studies have been conducted regarding the influence of alcohol consumption on women's resistance to sexual assault, and the results are inconclusive. Harrington and Leitenberg (1994) found that women who were at least somewhat drunk during the assault engaged in lower levels of resistance - especially physical resistance - than women who were not drunk. Similarly, in their study of hypothetical situations,

Norris, et al., (1996) found that women who viewed alcohol incapacitation as a psychological barrier to resistance were more likely to use an indirect resistance strategy, such as crying, and less likely to be verbally assertive. They also found that estimated blood alcohol level was negatively correlated with projected use of physical resistance and verbal assertiveness in a hypothetical situation.

However, both Amick & Calhoun (1987) and Wilson & Durrenberger (1982) found no significant difference between successful and unsuccessful resisters for either offender or victim alcohol or drug use in a college sample. Additionally, Atkeson, et al., (1989) found that a greater number of victims who were on alcohol or drugs at the time of the assault were in either the no resistance or physical resistance categories than were in the verbal resistance category. They explain this unusual findings in terms of dosage: at low levels of intoxication women may be more likely to resist physically, while at high levels of intoxication they may be more likely not to resist at all. They unfortunately did not have data regarding alcohol intoxication levels and were therefore unable to test this hypothesis. Finally, if we look at women's responses to more general forms of aggression, we find that intoxicated women react to provocation with more indirect forms of aggression than do sober women (Giancola & Zeichner, 1995a), and that women's verbal aggressive responses increase with a small amount of alcohol but do not continue to rise as more alcohol is consumed (Rohsenow & Bachorowski, 1984).

In sum, the empirical evidence regarding alcohol's effects on both risk perception and behavioral resistance is inconclusive, for some studies find decreased resistance when intoxicated, other studies find increased resistance when intoxicated,

and still other studies find no relationship between the two. Perhaps these findings are inconclusive because alcohol dosage was not adequately controlled for in these studies. Moreover, much of this evidence is observation-based rather than theory-based. This study represents an initial attempt to apply theories from the alcohol literature to the experience of women during a sexual assault, namely their perception of risk and their resistance to the assault. Although the alcohol literature does not specifically address this topic, two theories of alcohol's influence on behavior may be applicable here - the alcohol myopia theory and the anxiolysis-disinhibition theory.

#### ALCOHOL MYOPIA

Alcohol myopia refers to the general narrowing of attention due to increased cognitive impairment following alcohol consumption (Pernanen, 1976; Steele & Josephs, 1990; Taylor & Leonard, 1983). This narrowing of attention decreases the amount of environmental cues to which one can attend. Taylor & Chermack (1993) have argued that this restriction of attention usually leads one to focus on the most salient and dominant cues in the situation, rather than more subtle cues. In many sexual assault incidents, the most salient cues prior to the assault are not ones that indicate future danger. Indeed, because many sexual assaults occur in dating situations, the most salient cues prior to the assault may be of an affiliative and romantic nature (Nurius & Norris, 1996). However, there may be some subtle cues in the environment that are indicative of potential risk, such as isolation or the male dating partner paying for the date (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987). Theoretically then, intoxicated women should be

less likely to detect these early, subtler risk cues than sober women, thus putting them at an increased risk of sexual assault.

At some point during the date, however, the salience and subtlety of the cues may shift. That is, although the date may begin with more salient affiliative cues, danger cues will eventually become more salient. For example, the man's behavior may change over time, such that he begins his sexual advances by simply kissing his date, and then progresses to more intimate behaviors like trying to undress her. He could then become more aggressive through verbal threats and physical force if she does not comply with his wishes. Sober or intoxicated, the woman will now perceive the danger because it is highly salient. Once this happens, she must make a decision about how to respond. It is at this point that a more specific version of the alcohol myopia theory is relevant: the inhibition conflict model.

The theory of inhibition conflict refers to a situation in which an individual is faced with both strong instigatory cues and strong inhibitory cues regarding his or her response in a situation, and consequently experiences conflict regarding his or her behavior (Steele & Josephs, 1990; Steele & Southwick, 1985). However, if both or either the instigatory or inhibitory cues are weak, the person does not experience any conflict about how to behave. The inhibition conflict model posits that for situations low in conflict, sober and intoxicated persons are expected to act similarly. However, for situations high in conflict, sober and intoxicated persons are expected to act differently due to differences in perception of instigatory and inhibitory cues. As

alcohol dosage increases, this effect is also expected to increase (Steele & Josephs, 1990).

Steele and Josephs (1990) hypothesize that instigating cues are usually more immediate and concrete than inhibitory cues, which are often more removed and abstract. Thus, because alcohol impairs cognitive processing, an intoxicated person is less able to perform the additional cognitive processing that attendance to inhibitory cues would require. As a result, he or she will only be able to respond to the most salient cues in the situation, which are instigatory cues, and will thus be more likely to act according to the instigating cues than would an unimpaired sober person who can attend to both types of cues (Steele & Josephs, 1990; Steele & Southwick, 1985).

We can apply this model to sexual assault situations, especially those that occur between romantic partners. Nurius and Norris (1996) have postulated that dating situations often involve a sense of conflict for the female dating partner. Although she may be very interested in developing a romantic relationship with her dating partner, this woman also wishes to protect herself from being sexually assaulted by him. Thus, dating women are often caught in a situation in which they may need to protect themselves from someone with whom they are trying to develop an affiliation.

When faced with unwanted sexual advances from her dating partner, the amount of conflict experienced by the woman may be influenced by a number of factors, such as the length of their relationship and their previous sexual history with one another (Knox & Wilson, 1981; Shotland & Hunter, 1995; White, 1996). A woman on a first or second date with someone whom she does not know well should experience low

conflict about resisting his advances because she has not yet invested a great deal of time, energy, or emotional attachment into their relationship. Thus, she is highly motivated to resist his advances due to her own discomfort, while the inhibitions that might prevent her from resisting (e.g. wanting to save a relationship with him) are low.

However, if the dating relationship is longer or more committed, a woman is more likely to feel conflict about resisting a man's advances, due to concerns about his opinion of her if she refuses and due to wanting to maintain the relationship (Shotland & Hunter, 1995). She may also feel inhibited from resisting his advances if they have previously had sexual intercourse, for she may feel obliged to have sex with him because a sexual precedent has been set (Shotland & Hunter, 1995; White, 1996). Additionally, she may be inhibited from resisting due to fear that he will hurt her if she tries to resist (Bart & O'Brien, 1993). At the same time however, the woman is instigated to resist his advances due to her own salient and immediate physical and emotional discomfort with having intercourse. In sum, she may feel conflicted about how to behave in this situation, for she is instigated to resist his sexual aggression due to her own distress about having intercourse, but she may also be inhibited from resisting him because she is afraid of losing their relationship or feels obliged due to their history of sexual intimacy.

The inhibition conflict model would predict that an intoxicated woman in this situation would be more heavily influenced by the salient instigatory cues of discomfort, while the sober woman would pay attention to both instigatory and inhibitory cues. Thus, the intoxicated woman would be more likely to resist her

partner's advances than a sober woman who might be more willing to moderate her resistance behavior in order to protect a potential future relationship and/or comply with his expectations of her. For situations low in conflict, there should be no difference between sober and intoxicated women in their resistance strategies.

Thus, although alcohol myopia may impair a woman's ability to detect early subtle cues of risk as compared to a sober woman, once the danger has become obvious, an intoxicated woman may actually resist the aggression more forcefully in situations of high conflict than a sober woman. Further, because forceful resistance is consistently associated with rape avoidance in studies of real-life sexual assaults (Atkeson, et al., 1989; Quinsey & Upfold, 1985, Ullman, 1995), the intoxicated woman may actually be *more* likely to resist an assault effectively than her sober counterpart when in a high conflict situation.

#### ANXIOLYSIS-DISINHIBITION

Another way in which alcohol might impact a woman's ability to perceive risk accurately and respond effectively is through anxiolysis. Sayette (1993) has argued that alcohol serves to decrease one's experience of anxiety even when presented with anxiety provoking cues. Sayette's (1993) model proposes that alcohol impairs the appraisal of stressful information by pharmacologically constraining the stressors' activation of associated concepts previously established in long-term memory. That is, if one has been drinking alcohol and is then put in an anxiety-provoking situation, the alcohol will dampen his or her experience of anxiety, as compared to that of a sober person in the same situation, because the stressor is not interpreted as stressful (Sayette,

1993; Ito, Miler, & Pollock, 1996). In terms of risk perception, this model would propose that women who are intoxicated may actually perceive and attend to danger cues, but not necessarily appraise them as communicating any potential risk. Because these cues are not interpreted as risky, the intoxicated woman may be less likely than the sober woman to take early precautions that would protect her from future danger, thus increasing her likelihood of being assaulted.

Anxiolysis-disinhibition may also influence how a woman responds to sexual aggression once she realizes that she may be in danger. Women who have been sexually assaulted often report experiencing anxiety about how they should respond to an attack, for they fear that aggressively resisting an assault may increase their chances of being physically hurt by the perpetrators (Bart & O'Brien, 1993). The anxiolysis-disinhibition model predicts that women who might have such concern when sober would be less anxious about these consequences when intoxicated. Theoretically then, these women should be more likely to resist an assault forcefully when intoxicated. As noted above, women who respond more forcefully actually have a lower likelihood of being raped. Consequently, if we follow the model and assume that anxiolysis increases a woman's likelihood of resisting an assault aggressively, then the consumption of alcohol should actually decrease her odds of having a rape completed against her.

We thus have an interesting paradox when we apply models of alcohol's effects on perception and behavior to women in sexual assault situations. Both the alcohol myopia theory and the anxiolysis-disinhibition theory predict that women's ability to

detect risk may be impaired by alcohol consumption. However, both models also predict that once an intoxicated woman has realized that she is in danger of being assaulted, she will on average resist the assault in a more effective way than her sober counterpart. Thus, being sober may increase one's chances of preventing an assault through early detection of risk, but being intoxicated may increase one's chances of avoiding an assault through active resistance once the assault has begun.

Another interesting paradox regarding these predictions is that they partially contradict the conventional wisdom and research findings that alcohol consumption is associated with an increased incidence of sexual assault. Media reports and fictional portrayals of sexual assault and date rape, in particular, often emphasize the role that alcohol intoxication plays in reducing a woman's ability and/or willingness to resist an assault. The research literature supports these anecdotal impressions of alcohol's contributions to sexual assault occurrences (Koss, 1988; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987). Nevertheless, these hypotheses, although somewhat counterintuitive, are the logical derivatives of both the alcohol myopia and anxiolysis-disinhibition theories. Consequently, this project was designed to allow for tests of both the theory-derived predictions and the conventional wisdom in hopes of determining which is the better descriptor of intoxicated women's resistance to sexual assault.

## HYPOTHESES

There are two main hypotheses in this study, as well as four minor hypotheses. In addition to being tested separately, these hypotheses will also be examined through path analysis in order to explore potential mediating and moderating pathways. It is

predicted that intoxicated women will not perceive danger in a dating situation as accurately as sober women (Hypothesis 1). In regard to this first hypothesis, the perception of risk cues early in the dating situation should be impaired due to alcohol myopia effects (Hypothesis 1a). Additionally, intoxicated participants' discomfort about the cues they do perceive should be less than that of sober participants because of anxiolysis-disinhibition (Hypothesis 1b). As shown in Figure 1, the path between beverage condition and attention to cues represents alcohol myopia effects on risk perception, while the path between beverage condition and discomfort with cues represents the anxiolytic effect of alcohol on risk cue interpretation.

In regards to behavioral resistance, it is predicted that intoxicated women will choose more forceful resistance strategies than sober women (Hypothesis 2). Moreover, intoxicated women are expected to be more likely to choose more forceful resistance strategies than sober women, in that they will experience less anxiety about resisting than sober women (Hypothesis 2a). The path between beverage condition and amount of resistance at time 3 indicates an anxiolytic effect on resistance. Additionally, in situations involving high conflict, intoxicated women are expected to be especially more likely to choose more forceful resistance strategies than sober women (Hypothesis 2b). For example, both sober and intoxicated women who read a scenario in which they are on a second date with a man whom they do not know well and have not been sexually intimate with should have the same likelihood of resisting because the situation is low in conflict. However, women who are on a date with a man with whom they have been emotionally involved for a couple of months and have had some sexual activity should

have a greater likelihood of resisting when intoxicated than when sober because this situation is high in conflict. In Figure 1, the path between the two-way interaction and amount of resistance at time 3 represents this inhibition conflict prediction. Other variables were included in the path model to explore potential mediating pathways.

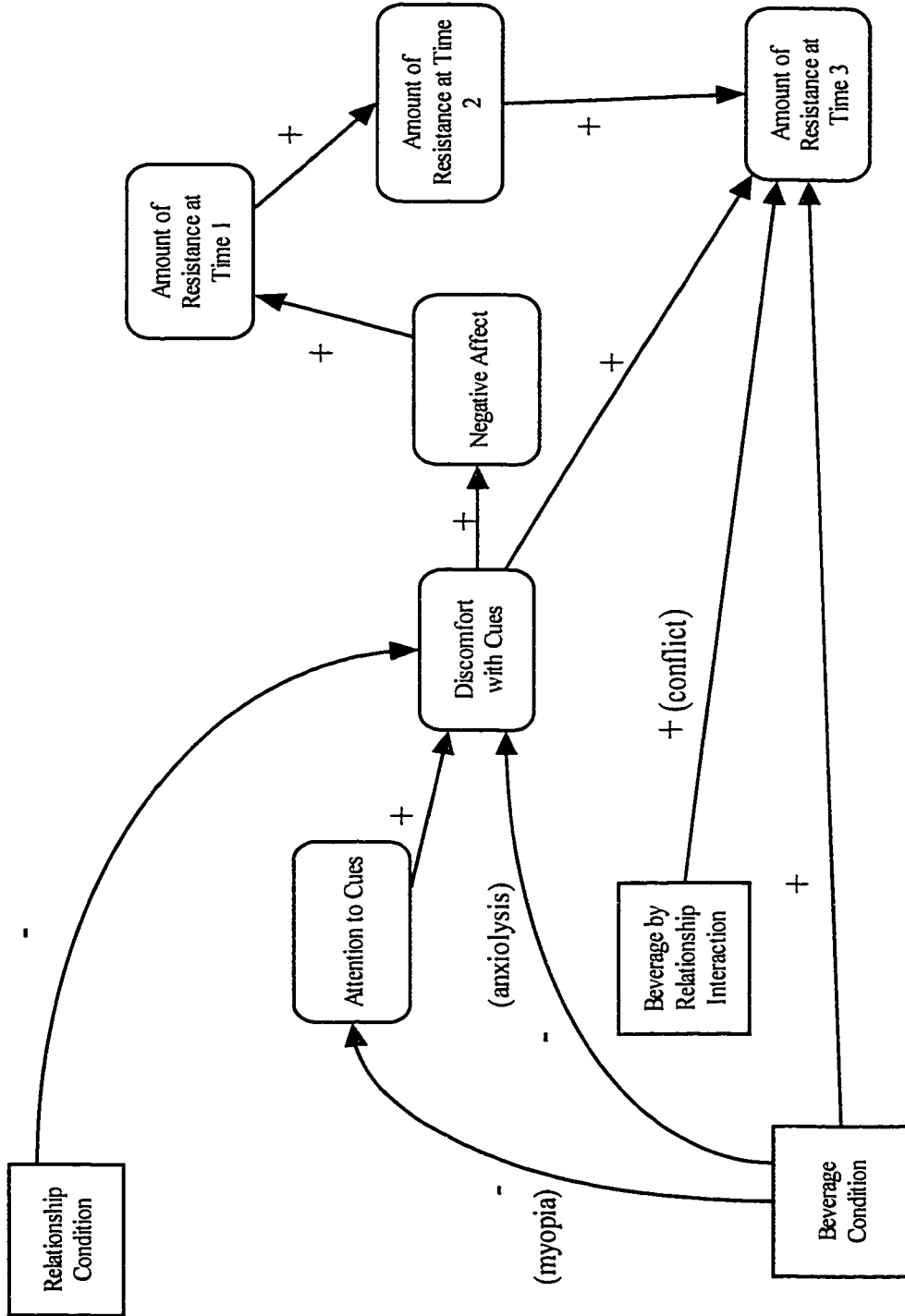


Figure 1 Hypothesized Path Model

## CHAPTER 2: METHOD

### PARTICIPANTS

Participants were 62 women from a large western university who were recruited through an advertisement in the university newspaper. They received \$10 an hour for their participation. Participants' mean age was 22.6 and their self-reported ethnic status was as follows: 75% White, 20% Asian American, 0% Latina, 0% American Indian, 3.3% African American, and 1.7% "other". As shown in Table 1, the majority of participants were single and had had between one and ten sexual partners.

### DESIGN OVERVIEW

A 2 x 2 between subjects experimental design was employed, with fifteen participants per cell. The first independent variable was the type of beverage consumed by the participants. Participants received either a non-alcoholic drink consisting of orange juice or an alcoholic drink consisting of vodka and orange juice. For those who received alcoholic drinks, the target BAL was .06 gm/%.

The second independent variable was manipulated through the use of a stimulus vignette in which the main characters were a hypothetical male dating partner and the participant. In this vignette, the participant was described as having a dating relationship with the fictional man that was either casual or serious (described below).

Dependent measures consisted of questionnaires in which participants rated their attention to and discomfort with a variety of cues in the story, as well as their estimations of how they would react to sexual aggression by their male dating partner at various times throughout the vignette.

## MATERIALS

**STIMULUS VIGNETTE.** An original vignette was utilized to manipulate the type of relationship participants imagined having with the hypothetical dating partner (see Appendix A for the full text of the casual relationship vignette; Appendix B for the serious relationship vignette). For the casual dating relationship (also low conflict), the participant is described as having gone on a couple of dates with “Jeff,” as having a casual relationship with him, and as liking him but not being in love with him. The participant is not sure how serious she would like the relationship to become. Also, Jeff kissed her on their last date, but the participant does not want to have sex with him. For the serious dating relationship (also high conflict), the participant is described as having a boyfriend named Jeff whom she has been dating for a couple of months. Their relationship is “getting serious” and she believes she may love him. Sexually, they have engaged in heavy petting, but she would like to wait to have intercourse with him until they discuss their relationship together. She is described as wanting their relationship to last long-term.

This vignette also described a single dating episode between the participant and the male character in which a variety of risk cues were present, such as the couple being isolated from others, the man driving during the date, and the man drinking during the

date (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987). Additionally, towards the end of the date, the male character begins to make sexual advances towards the participant, beginning with low intimacy (kissing and breast fondling), and then proceeding to high intimacy (genital fondling) and sexual coercion (threatening the participant while holding her down). Thus, the salience of the affiliative cues and sexually aggressive cues shifts over time in the story. After each of these sexual behaviors by the male dating partner, participants stopped reading the scenario, completed a set of dependent measures, then proceeded to read the scenario until the next choice-point, at which they again completed dependent measures. There were three such choice-points, one after each type of sexual behavior.

In conjunction with pure relationship characteristics, each vignette was designed to convey a certain level of conflict within the participant regarding how she should react to the male character's sexual aggression in order to test the inhibition conflict theory. Based on the theoretical rationale presented earlier, the casual relationship was intended to convey a low conflict situation, while the serious relationship was intended to convey a high conflict situation. In order to confirm this manipulation, both a pilot study and independent raters were utilized.

**PILOT STUDY.** The pilot study conducted to assess the relationship/conflict manipulation employed thirty-two undergraduate women from the Psychology Department Human Subject Pool who received course credit for their participation. They were brought into the laboratory individually and, after signing an informed consent form, completed questionnaires regarding their demographics, their sex-related alcohol expectancies (McAuslan, Abbey, & Zawacki, 1996), and their current positive

and negative affect (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988). They were then randomly assigned one of the vignettes to read. Upon completion of reading the vignette and answering the embedded and subsequent dependent measures regarding their attention to and discomfort with risk cues, their expected behavioral responses, and their emotional and cognitive responses (described below), participants completed an original measure designed to assess the level of conflict they felt while reading the vignette (Appendix C). This questionnaire included two items regarding the length and type of relationship the participant was described as having with the male character to determine if she accurately perceived vital story components. The next three items concerned the amount of conflict the participant felt regarding consenting to sexual intercourse with the male character. The first item was an overall measure assessing the difficulty of making the decision on a Likert scale of 1 (“not at all difficult”) to 7 (“very difficult”). The second item was an open-ended item that instructed participants to list reasons for and against consenting to have sex with the male character and then instructed them to rate the strength of the reasons for consenting and against consenting. This item assessed the potential instigatory and inhibitory cues for consenting, and the strength of each. The third item assessed participants’ own estimation of whether instigatory or inhibitory cues were stronger by instructing them to choose one of five options, ranging from “the reasons *for consenting* to have sex are much stronger” to “the reasons *against consenting* to have sex are much stronger”. The next three items assessed the same issues regarding the participants’ conflict about resisting sexual intercourse with the male character.

Of the thirty-two participants, three were dropped for failing both descriptive manipulation checks, and one participant did not finish. Those four participants are excluded from the following analyses, leaving fourteen participants in each stimulus condition.

T-tests were conducted on each of the manipulation items described above. For the consent items, there was a significant effect for the overall measure of difficulty of decision,  $t(1,26) = -2.92$ ,  $p < .01$ . Participants in the serious relationship/high conflict condition had more difficulty with their decision than participants in the casual relationship/low conflict condition,  $M_s (sds) = 2.79 (1.72)$  v.  $1.36 (.63)$ . There was also a significant effect for the strength of reasons for consenting ratings,  $t(1,24) = -2.34$ ,  $p < .05$ , with those in the serious relationship/high conflict condition rating their reasons as stronger than those in the casual relationship/low conflict did,  $M_s (sds) = 2.85 (1.82)$  v.  $1.54 (.88)$ . For the item assessing the strength of reasons against consenting, the difference between the conditions approached significance ( $p < .09$ ), with those in the casual/low conflict condition rating the reasons as stronger than those in the serious/high conflict condition did,  $M_s (sds) = 6.92 (.28)$  v.  $6.57 (.65)$ . Finally, there was a significant effect for participants' comparisons of the strength of reasons for and against consenting,  $t(1,25) = 2.39$ ,  $p < .05$ . Every participant in the casual/low conflict condition rated the reasons against consenting as much stronger than the reasons for consenting,  $M (sd) = 5.00 (.00)$ . Although there was more variance among those in the serious/high conflict condition, they also tended to rate the reasons against consenting as stronger than the reasons for consenting,  $M (sd) = 4.57 (.65)$ . In sum, there appears to

be a clear difference between the two story conditions in respect to the amount of conflict felt about consenting to sexual intercourse, with those in the serious/high conflict condition feeling more conflict about consenting than those in the casual/low conflict condition.

For the resistance items, the picture was less clear. There were no significant findings for any of the items regarding resistance. However, for the item regarding the strength of reasons against resisting, the effect approached significance ( $p < .08$ ), with those in the serious/high conflict condition rating the reasons against resisting as stronger than did those in the casual/low conflict condition,  $M_s (sds) = 3.43 (1.60)$  v.  $2.23 (1.74)$ . An examination of the means for the other items reveals that the means are in the expected directions. Specifically, those in the serious/high conflict condition reported greater difficulty of decision ( $2.79$  v.  $1.86$ ), weaker reasons for resisting ( $6.14$  v.  $6.36$ ), and the reasons for and against resisting as more equal in strength ( $1.93$  v.  $1.71$ ) than those in the casual/low conflict condition. Thus, although none of the results were significant, they were in the predicted directions.

INDEPENDENT RATERS. Due to the null findings regarding the level of conflict experienced about resistance behavior in the pilot study, independent raters were also employed. Raters were 6 undergraduate and graduate women who were given an explanation of the term “inhibition conflict” by the experimenter. Once it was clear that each rater understood the concept, she was given both of the stimulus vignettes to read. The order of presentation was counterbalanced. Raters were then asked if the vignettes created differing levels of conflict, and if so, which vignette contained the greater

amount of conflict. 100% of the raters stated that they experienced greater conflict about both consenting and resisting sexual intercourse when reading the serious/high conflict vignette and less conflict about consenting and resisting when reading the casual/low conflict vignette. Thus, independent raters confirmed that the casual relationship vignette conveyed less response conflict than the serious relationship vignette.

**DEPENDENT MEASURES.** Participants were given dependent measures to complete both during and after the reading of the vignette. (Each of the dependent measures is included in Appendices A and B.) After the participants read the description of their relationship with the male character and the description of the first part of the date, they were given the fourteen item Attention to Cues -1 questionnaire which had them rate their awareness of certain cues during the story and their level of discomfort regarding each cue. These ratings were on 7-point Likert scales with anchors of 1 “completely unaware” and “very comfortable” to 7 “highly aware” and “very uncomfortable”. This questionnaire was completed before any sexual activity occurred on the date.

The Attention to Cues -2 questionnaire (nine items, same format) was administered after participants completed reading the entire story. This questionnaire assessed their awareness of and discomfort with the sexual activity/aggression that occurred during the date.

After each type of sexual activity (low/moderate intimacy, high intimacy, and sexual aggression), participants were given the fourteen item Behavioral Response questionnaire which assessed their expected likelihood of responding to the sexual

activity in question in certain ways. Items were chosen to represent the general categories of responses found in Project AWARE: physical assertiveness (five items), indirect responses (four items), and paralyzed (three items) (Norris, Nurius, & Gaylord, 1998). In addition, one item was included regarding the likelihood of wanting and consenting to the sexual activity and one item was included regarding the likelihood of complying with the man's wishes even though the activity was unwanted. Items were rated on a Likert scale (1 as "not at all likely" and 5 as "very likely").

At the completion of the story participants also completed a modified version of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) in which they were asked to rate their feelings as they read the story (Watson, et al., 1988). This measure included ten positive items and ten negative items that have been shown to be highly internally consistent, largely uncorrelated, and stable (Watson, et al., 1988). In addition to the original twenty items, four items (embarrassed, shocked, helpless, and angry) were added to assess feelings that are likely to occur during a sexual assault but were not included on the original instrument. Items were rated on a 5 point Likert scale (1 as "very slightly or not at all" and 5 as "extremely").

After answering questions about their affect, participants completed the thirteen item Cognitive Response questionnaire that assessed participants' thoughts as they read the story. This questionnaire was also developed from Project AWARE materials (Norris, et al., 1998). Items were chosen to reflect concerns the women may have about resisting the man's sexual advances, including concerns about male judgment (six items), uncertainty (one item), physical vulnerability (one item), alcohol-related

vulnerability (one item), and feeling stunned or dissociated (two items). Additionally, one item was added regarding defiance and one item was added about consent. Items were rated on a 5 point Likert scale (1 as “not at all” to 5 as “very much”).

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE MEASURES. A twelve item demographics questionnaire assessed participants’ ethnicity, income, religious affiliation, political attitudes, education level, marital status, sexual orientation, number of consensual sexual partners, and number of children.

An Alcohol Expectancy Scale related to sex and sexual aggression (McAuslan, et al., 1996) was administered. This questionnaire includes seventy-five items in which twenty-five of the same items are asked about three different sets of drinkers – men, women, and self. Questions are answered in a Likert scale format (1 as “strongly disagree”; 7 as “strongly agree”).

As noted above, a modified version of the Positive and Negative Affect Scale was created for this study (Watson, et al., 1988). In addition to being administered as a dependent measure, this affective scale was also administered before any experimental manipulations were conducted so that an affective baseline could be established for each participant.

A Rape Myth Acceptance scale was also administered (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1995). This scale was constructed to represent seven rape myth domains: victim precipitation, victim desire-enjoyment, false charges, definition of rape, male intention, trivialization of the crime, and deviance of the act. The Rape Myth Acceptance Scale is a nineteen item scale answered in Likert format (1 as “strongly disagree”; 7 as

“strongly agree”). Previous research has demonstrated the coefficient alpha for this scale as .89, with item-to-total correlations ranging from .38 to .73 (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1995).

An Attitudes Towards Resistance scale was developed for this study from an examination of the sexual aggression resistance literature. This fifteen item scale is answered in Likert scale format (1 as “strongly disagree”; 7 as “strongly agree”). This scale was developed to assess women’s beliefs regarding the effectiveness of various types of resistance, the appropriateness of resistance, blame and responsibility, and resistance among the general population of women.

The Sexual Experiences Survey (Koss & Oros, 1982) was administered in this study to assess women’s prior experiences with sexual aggression. This thirteen item questionnaire is answered in forced-choice yes/no format and covers the domains of consensual sex, sexual miscommunication, sexual coercion, attempted rape, and rape.

A more detailed questionnaire about women’s prior experiences with unwanted sexual behavior was also utilized in this study. In this questionnaire, participants are given a list of seven events (ranging from “sexual jokes/conversation/advances that made you uncomfortable” to “stranger rape”) and are asked to choose the most severe of the events that they have experienced. (If none of the events has happened to them, they choose “none”.) If an event was chosen, participants then answer twenty-eight items regarding how they behaved when this event occurred. The twenty-eight options are based on Project AWARE materials and are answered on a 5-point Likert scale, with 1 being “not at all like my response” and 5 being “very much like my response”

(Norris, et al., 1998). Twelve of these items overlap with those given on the dependent measure of Behavioral Responses to allow for comparisons of reactions to a real-life event with the hypothetical event given in this study. All of the individual difference measures are included in Appendix D.

MANIPULATION CHECKS. On the post-experimental questionnaire, participants were asked to indicate how long they had been dating the male character, their feelings about the male character, how much alcohol they consumed during the study, their highest level of intoxication during the study, and their current level of intoxication. These questions were asked to assess whether the manipulations of relationship type and beverage consumption were adequately conveyed for each participant. Manipulation checks are presented in Appendix E.

## PROCEDURE

PRE-EXPERIMENTAL TELEPHONE INTERVIEW. Participants called the laboratory after seeing an advertisement for the study in the university newspaper. They were given a brief description of the study by a female interviewer, and were then asked if they would like to go through a screening procedure in order to determine their eligibility for the study. The screening procedure was designed to ensure that participants were free of health problems that would contraindicate alcohol consumption (Appendix F). Those who passed the screening were then scheduled for the study.

EXPERIMENT. Each participant was conducted through the study procedures individually by a female experimenter. Upon entering the laboratory, the experimenter

verified the participant's age, as well as whether or not she had complied with the pre-experimental guidelines regarding food and beverage consumption. The participant then read and signed an informed consent form and was weighed for the later alcohol administration. She was then given an initial breathalyzer test to confirm that her blood alcohol level was .00 gm/%. After these initial procedures, the participant completed the following individual difference measures: the Demographics Questionnaire, the Alcohol Expectancy Scale (McAuslan, et al., 1996), and the modified-PANAS (Watson, et al., 1988).

The experimenter then informed the participant of her beverage condition, and proceeded to mix either three drinks of vodka and orange juice or plain orange juice as appropriate, with the amounts of each based on the participant's weight. The participant was given three minutes to drink each drink and was told to pace her drinking evenly over the three-minute consumption periods. During the nine minutes, participants were given magazines to read.

A fifteen-minute alcohol absorption period started at the end of the drinking portion of the experiment. During this time, the participant continued to read magazines. Additionally, breathalyzer tests were administered once every five minutes during the absorption phase by the experimenter. Participants in the alcohol condition were told that their blood alcohol levels were rising at each test, but were not informed of the exact amount. Participants in the control condition were told that their blood alcohol levels remained at zero.

The experimenter then gave the participant one of the two dating vignettes that had been randomly selected. The participant read the vignette and answered all dependent measures. The experimenter then instructed the participant to complete the following individual difference measures in the specified order: the Rape Myth Acceptance questionnaire (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1995), the Resistance Attitudes questionnaire, the Sexual Experiences Survey (Koss & Oros, 1982), and the Previous Resistance Experiences Survey. These individual difference measures were administered after the dependent measures were completed in order to eliminate any possible effects their content might have on participants' responses to the vignette and the dependent items. Following the completion of these individual difference items and the manipulation checks, the participant was debriefed, was given a resource sheet listing available services for acquaintance rape victims, and was paid \$10/hour for her participation. Participants whose blood alcohol levels were not .00 were required to remain in the laboratory until they dropped below .03 gm/%, at which point they were paid for their time and released.

**FOLLOW-UP SURVEY.** In order to both assess and address any potential negative effects on participants after taking part in this type of study, follow-up surveys were mailed to participants approximately two weeks after their completion of the study. This survey asked participants if their participation in the study affected them either positively or negatively and to describe these effects (see Appendix G). Participants were also asked if they would like to be contacted by a study staff member and their

likelihood of taking part in a similar study in the future. Participants were mailed \$5 after their completed survey was received in the mail.

## CHAPTER 3: RESULTS

### MANIPULATION CHECKS AND ACHIEVED BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

Of the sixty-two participants, one did not pass the relationship manipulation and was dropped from the statistical analyses. Another participant self-identified as lesbian and reported at the end of the experiment that she had great difficulty answering the dependent measures because the story was unrealistic for her. Her data was also dropped from the statistical analyses.

A t-test was performed on the means of the blood alcohol measurement taken at the end of the fifteen-minute absorption period. There was a significant effect for beverage condition,  $t(1,58) = -14.16$ ,  $p < .0001$ , with participants in the alcohol condition reaching a significantly higher blood alcohol level than did participants in the control condition,  $M_s (sds) = .0467 (.018)$  v.  $.0000 (.000)$ .

### SCALE DEVELOPMENT

**DEPENDENT MEASURES.** For purposes of data reduction, scales were created from dependent measure items. Principal components factor analysis was utilized on the dependent measures original to this study, namely Attention to Cues – 1 & 2 (with the awareness and discomfort items analyzed separately). For each of the Attention to Cues – 1 & 2 subscales, factor analysis with varimax rotation yielded one factor with an eigenvalue greater than 1, each accounting for 39 – 53% of the variance. (Items one and

two from Attention to Cues –1 were not entered into these analyses as those are filler items.) Based on these analyses, the following scales were created: Awareness-1 (Cronbach's alpha = .81), Discomfort-1 (Cronbach's alpha = .92), Awareness-2 (Cronbach's alpha = .75), and Discomfort-2 (Cronbach's alpha = .85).

Items on the Behavioral Responses questionnaires were separated into scales based on the findings of Norris, et al., (1998) and were tested for reliability. The three paralyzed items did not form reliable scales at time 1, 2 or 3; as a result, these items were analyzed as individual items. For the indirect response items, the Cronbach alphas at times 1, 2, and 3 were .69, .81, and .83, respectively. The Cronbach alphas for the physical assertiveness scale at times 1, 2, and 3 were .84, .91, and .87, respectively. One of the original indirect response items (“get up and try to leave”) was worded differently from the item in Norris' study (“Told him I had to leave”). This item was not reliable on the indirect response subscales, but was reliable on the physical assertiveness scale and is thus included there.

Items from the PANAS measure (Watson, et al., 1988) were divided into their original positive and negative subscales, with the additional 4 items added to the negative sub-scale. The positive affect scale had a Cronbach's alpha of .78, and the negative affect scale had a Cronbach's alpha of .91.

One scale was developed from the Cognitive Responses measure. This scale consisted of the six male judgment items (Norris, et al., 1998) and had a Cronbach's alpha of .80.

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE MEASURES. Of the individual difference measures, only the Attitudes Towards Resistance questionnaire was original to this study. Thus, a principal components factor analysis with varimax rotation was conducted. The factor analysis yielded three factors with eigenvalues greater than 1, accounting for 40.82% of the variance. However, reliability analyses conducted on these factors indicated these factors as too unreliable to use (all Cronbach alpha's < .65).

Items from the Alcohol Expectancy Scale (McAuslan, et al., 1996) were divided into twelve subscales with their respective means, standard deviations, and Cronbach alphas: Aggression-Men (4.16, .80, .89), Aggression-Women (4.39, 1.26, .82), Aggression-Self (2.60, 1.08, .85), Emotion-Men (3.84, .90, .81), Emotion-Women (4.49, .86, .86), Emotion-Self (4.39, 1.26, .91), Sexuality-Men (5.21, .86, .89), Sexuality-Women (4.87, .85, .90), Sexuality-Self (4.69, 1.43, .94), Vulnerability-Men (3.36, 1.07, .82), Vulnerability-Women (5.60, .66, .80), and Vulnerability-Self (3.50, 1.19, .86).

The Positive and Negative Affect Scale (Watson, et al., 1988) given before the stimulus vignette was divided into positive and negative scales. The positive scale had a mean of 2.46, a standard deviation of .64, and a Cronbach's alpha of .84. The negative scale had a mean of 1.24, a standard deviation of .29, and a Cronbach's alpha of .81.

The Rape Myth Acceptance scale (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1995) had a mean of 1.60, a standard deviation of .53, and a Cronbach's alpha of .83. The Sexual Experiences Survey (Koss & Oros, 1982) had a Cronbach's alpha of .71. Experience with some form of sexual assault was reported by 69.5% of participants. More specific

breakdowns by type of sexual assault were created by placing participants in categories according to the most severe form of sexual aggression they had experienced. Thus, if a participant experienced both sexual coercion and attempted rape, she would be placed in the attempted rape category. Of the entire sample, 31.7% had experienced forced sexual contact, 45.0% had experienced sexual coercion, 18.3% had experienced attempted rape, and 18.3% had experienced rape.

The items from the Previous Resistance Experiences Survey (adapted from Norris, et al., 1998) were divided into the following scales: Physical Assertiveness ( $\alpha = .87$ ), Indirect Responses ( $\alpha = .61$ ), and Paralyzed ( $\alpha = .57$ ). The Physical Assertiveness scale had a mean of 1.89 and a standard deviation of .88. The Indirect Responses scale had a mean of 2.61 and a standard deviation of .75. Given the low reliability of the Paralyzed scale, these items were examined individually.

## ANALYSES OF VARIANCE

**RISK PERCEPTION SCALES.** 2 x 2 between-subjects ANOVA's were performed for each of the Attention and Discomfort scales. For Attention-1, there was a significant main effect for beverage,  $F(1,56) = 6.70$ ,  $p < .05$ . Participants in the alcohol condition reported less awareness of risk cues at time 1 than did participants in the control condition,  $M_s (sds) = 5.99 (.94)$  v.  $6.50 (.54)$ . For Discomfort-1, there was a significant main effect for relationship condition,  $F(1,56) = 8.59$ ,  $p < .01$ , with participants in the casual relationship reporting more discomfort regarding the risk cues than participants in the serious relationship reported,  $M_s (sds) = 3.68 (1.24)$  v.  $2.81 (1.04)$ .

For Attention-2, there were no significant effects. For Discomfort-2, there was a significant main effect for relationship,  $F(1,56) = 12.53$ ,  $p = .001$ . Participants in the casual relationship reported more discomfort with the risk cues at time 2 than did those in the serious relationship condition,  $M_s$  ( $sds$ ) = 5.31 (.93) v. 4.46 (.91).

RESPONSES TO SEXUAL AGGRESSION. For Physical Assertiveness-1, there was a significant main effect for relationship,  $F(1,56) = 9.27$ ,  $p < .01$ , with participants in the casual relationship reporting greater physical assertiveness than those in the serious relationship,  $M_s$  ( $sds$ ) = 1.95 (.85) v. 1.42 (.42). For Physical Assertiveness-2, there was also a significant main effect for relationship,  $F(1,56) = 11.66$ ,  $p = .001$ . Participants in the casual relationship reported greater physical resistance than those in the serious condition,  $M_s$  ( $sds$ ) = 2.67 (1.24) v. 1.80 (.62). For Physical Assertiveness-3, there were no significant effects.

For Indirect Responses-1, there was a significant effect for relationship,  $F(1,56) = 4.86$ ,  $p < .05$ . Participants in the casual relationship reported more indirect responses than did participants in the serious relationship,  $M_s$  ( $sds$ ) = 3.06 (.90) v. 2.50 (1.03). There were no significant effects for Indirect Responses at time 2 or 3.

For the consent item at time 1, there was a significant main effect for relationship,  $F(1,56) = 16.41$ ,  $p < .0001$ , with participants in the serious relationship reporting a greater likelihood of consenting than casual relationship participants,  $M_s$  ( $sds$ ) = 3.73 (.98) v. 2.60 (1.16). Participants in the serious condition,  $M$  ( $sd$ ) = 2.40 (1.33), were also more likely than participants in the casual condition,  $M$  ( $sd$ ) = 1.53

(.90), to consent at time 2,  $F(1,56) = 9.03$ ,  $p < .01$ . There were no significant effects for consent at time 3.

For the compliance item, there were no significant effects at times 1 or 2. At time 3, there was a significant main effect for beverage,  $F(1,56) = 4.48$ ,  $p < .05$ . Intoxicated participants reported being more likely to comply at time 3 than did sober participants,  $M_s (sds) = 1.13 (.35)$  v.  $1.00 (.00)$ .

There were 3 paralyzed/unresponsive items that were analyzed individually: being paralyzed and unresponsive, stiffening the body, and not doing anything. For the “paralyzed and unresponsive” item, there were no significant effects at times 1 or 2. There was a significant main effect at time 3 for beverage,  $F(1,56) = 4.70$ ,  $p < .05$ , with intoxicated participants reporting a greater likelihood of being paralyzed and unresponsive than control participants reported,  $M_s (sds) = 1.60 (1.30)$  v.  $1.07 (.25)$ . For the “stiffen the body” items, there were no significant effects at times 1 or 3. There was a significant main effect at time 2 for both the relationship condition,  $F(1,56) = 4.88$ ,  $p < .05$ , and the beverage condition,  $F(1,56) = 5.80$ ,  $p < .05$ . Participants in the casual relationship condition,  $M (sd) = 2.93 (1.51)$ , as well as the alcohol condition,  $M (sd) = 2.97 (1.40)$ , reported a greater likelihood of stiffening their body at time 2 than participants in either the serious relationship,  $M (sd) = 2.20 (1.16)$ , or control condition,  $M (sd) = 2.17 (1.26)$ . Finally, for the “not do anything” item, there were no significant effects at times 2 or 3. There was a significant main effect for beverage at time 1,  $F(1,56) = 4.00$ ,  $p = .05$ , with intoxicated participants reporting a greater likelihood of not doing anything than sober participants,  $M_s (sds) = 1.30 (.70)$  v.  $1.03 (.18)$ .

AFFECTIVE AND COGNITIVE RESPONSES. There were no significant effects for positive affective responses, negative affective responses, or cognitive responses scales. The seven cognitive items that did not load on the cognitive scale were examined through individual ANOVAs. For the item “I’m stunned; I don’t know what to think”, there was a significant interaction of relationship and beverage,  $F(1,56) = 5.30, p < .05$ . A *post hoc* lsd examination indicated that sober participants in the serious relationship were more stunned than were intoxicated participants in the serious relationship,  $M_s(\underline{sds}) = 2.47(1.46)$  v.  $1.60(.63)$ . The differences between the sober casual condition,  $M(\underline{sd}) = 1.67(.82)$ , and the intoxicated casual condition,  $M(\underline{sd}) = 2.13(1.36)$ , were not significant.

There was a significant beverage main effect for the item “I’m too drunk to do anything about it”,  $F(1,56) = 4.08, p < .05$ . Participants in the alcohol condition were more likely to think they were too drunk than participants in the control condition,  $M_s(\underline{sds}) = 1.30(.60)$  v.  $1.07(.25)$ . Interestingly, there was also a significant relationship by beverage interaction for this item,  $F(1,56) = 4.08, p < .05$ . A *post hoc* lsd examination indicated that intoxicated participants in the casual relationship were more likely than sober women in the casual relationship to think they were too drunk to resist,  $M_s(\underline{sds}) = 1.47(.74)$  v.  $1.00(.00)$ . There was no difference between sober and intoxicated women in the serious relationship,  $M_s(\underline{sds}) = 1.13(.35)$  v.  $1.13(.35)$ . Finally, there was a significant beverage main effect for the item “I really like him, maybe I should go ahead and have sex with him”,  $F(1,56) = 5.61, p < .05$ . Intoxicated women were more likely

to think that they should have sex with their date than sober women were,  $\underline{M}s$  ( $\underline{sds}$ ) = 2.07 (1.20) v. 1.47 (.73).

## REPEATED MEASURES ANALYSES

Repeated measure analyses were conducted on the following scales: Awareness 1 & 2; Discomfort 1 & 2; Physical Assertiveness 1, 2, & 3; Indirect Responses 1, 2, & 3; Positive Affect 1 & 2; and Negative Affect 1 & 2. For the Awareness scales, there was a significant time effect,  $\underline{F}(1,56) = 29.90$ ,  $p < .001$ , with participants reporting more awareness of risk cues at time 2 than time 1,  $\underline{M}s$  ( $\underline{sds}$ ) = 6.72 (.43) v. 6.24 (.80). There was also a significant interaction of time and beverage,  $\underline{F}(1,56) = 5.66$ ,  $p < .05$ . A *post hoc* Tukey test revealed that at time 2, there was no difference in awareness between sober and intoxicated participants,  $\underline{M}s$  ( $\underline{sds}$ ) = 6.77 (.43) v. 6.67 (.43). However, at time 1 intoxicated participants were significantly less aware of risk cues than were sober participants,  $\underline{M}s$  ( $\underline{sds}$ ) = 5.99 (.94) v. 6.50 (.54). For the Discomfort scales, there was a significant time effect,  $\underline{F}(1,56) = 195.22$ ,  $p < .001$ . Participants felt significantly more uncomfortable at time 2 than at time 1,  $\underline{M}s$  ( $\underline{sds}$ ) = 4.89 (1.01) v. 3.24 (1.22).

For the Physical Assertiveness scales, there was a significant time effect,  $\underline{F}(2,55) = 184.39$ ,  $p < .001$ , with participants significantly increasing their physical assertive at each choice-point,  $\underline{M}s$  ( $\underline{sds}$ ) = 1.68 (.72) v. 2.24 (1.07) v. 3.96 (.92). There was also a significant interaction between time and relationship,  $\underline{F}(1,56) = 9.47$ ,  $p < .001$ . According to a *post hoc* Tukey test, at times 1 and 2, participants in the casual relationship condition,  $\underline{M}s$  ( $\underline{sds}$ ) = 1.95 (.85) and 2.67 (1.24), were more likely to be physically assertive than participants in the serious relationship condition,  $\underline{M}s$  ( $\underline{sds}$ ) =

1.42 (.42) and 1.80 (.62). At time 3, however, there was no significant difference between the amount of physical assertiveness reported by those in the casual and serious relationship conditions,  $M_s$  ( $sds$ ) = 3.91 (1.00) and 4.02 (.84), respectively. For Indirect Responses, there was a significant time effect,  $F(2,55) = 6.75$ ,  $p < .01$ . A *post hoc* Tukey test indicated that participants reported more indirect responses at time 2,  $M$  ( $sd$ ) = 3.11 (1.13), than at time 3,  $M$  ( $sd$ ) = 2.54 (1.35). Time 1 responses,  $M$  ( $sd$ ) = 2.78 (.99), were not significantly different from the other two.

There was a significant time effect for positive affect,  $F(1,55) = 7.13$ ,  $p = .01$ , with participants reporting greater positive affect at time 2 than at time 1,  $M_s$  ( $sds$ ) = 2.76 (.66) v. 2.46 (.64). There was also a significant time effect for negative affect,  $F(1,56) = 170.78$ ,  $p < .001$ . Participants reported greater negative affect at time 2 than at time 1,  $M_s$  ( $sds$ ) = 2.46 (.80) v. 1.24 (.29).

## CORRELATIONS

Correlations were performed between the individual difference variables and the dependent scales. As shown in Table 2, although significant findings were sporadic, there were a few interesting correlations to consider. First, participants' perceptions of their own vulnerability when drinking alcohol were correlated significantly with their awareness of risk cues at time 2,  $r = -.28$ ,  $p < .05$ , and their concerns about male judgment,  $r = .26$ ,  $p < .05$ . Second, participants' self-reported previous responses to sexual aggression correlated significantly with their responses to the stimulus vignette. Participants who engaged in physical assertiveness in real-life situations reported being significantly more likely to do so at times 1, 2, and 3 of the stimulus vignette ( $r$ 's range

from .31 to .52). Additionally, participants who engaged in indirect responses in real-life were significantly more likely to do so at times 1 and 2 of the vignette ( $r$ 's = .41 and .31, respectively).

## PATH ANALYSIS

To test the model illustrated in Figure 1, hierarchical multiple regression analyses were used. The full model consisted of six regression equations in which each dependent measure was regressed on all variables to its left in the model. The independent variables of participant beverage consumption and relationship type, as well as the other appropriate predictor variables, were entered in the first step of each regression analysis. The interaction of beverage type and relationship type was entered on the second step of the regressions. Although the inclusion of interaction terms is not typical in traditional path analysis procedures, Cohen and Cohen's (1983) recommended procedure of entering the interaction terms into the equation through a separate step following the main effects was followed.

Additionally, three new behavioral response variables (one for each choice-point) were created for this path analysis. Instead of examining consent, unresponsiveness, indirect responsiveness, and physical assertiveness in separate path analyses, these variables were combined to create a continuous variable called "amount of resistance". Participants were given a score based on the amount of resistance they rated as most likely at each time of measurement; this score ranged from 1 to 4, with 1 meaning less resistance and 4 meaning greater resistance. Thus, if a participant rated consent as her most likely response, she was given a score of 1 for amount of resistance.

Participants who rated unresponsiveness as most likely were given a score of 2, while those who rated indirect responsiveness or physical assertiveness as most likely were given scores of 3 or 4, respectively. This type of variable creation allows for comparison of different possible responses within one path model.

PERCEPTION OF RISK. As shown in Table 3, step 1 of the regression equation was significant,  $R^2_{cha} = .12$ ,  $p < .05$ , for attention to risk cues at time 1. There was a significant effect for beverage type, with intoxicated participants aware of less risk than were sober participants,  $\beta = -.321$ ,  $p < .05$ . Step 2 of the regression equation was not significant.

For discomfort with the risk cues at time 1, step 1 of the regression equation accounted for 20% of the variance,  $R^2_{cha} = .20$ ,  $p < .01$ . An examination of the standardized beta coefficients indicates that participants in the serious relationship condition were less uncomfortable than participants in the casual relationship condition,  $\beta = -.392$ ,  $p < .01$ . Additionally, participants who had greater awareness of risk were less uncomfortable than participants with less awareness of risk,  $\beta = -.261$ ,  $p < .05$ . Step 2 of the regression equation was not significant.

AFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO SEXUAL AGGRESSION. Table 4 indicates that step 1 of the regression equation accounted for approximately 31% of the variance in negative affective responses to sexual aggression,  $R^2_{cha} = .31$ ,  $p < .001$ . There was a significant effect for discomfort with risk, such that participants who were more uncomfortable with risk also experienced greater general negative affect,  $\beta = .586$ ,  $p < .001$ . Step 2 of the regression equation was also significant,  $R^2_{cha} = .05$ ,  $p < .05$ . A *post hoc*

examination of the means revealed that sober participants had approximately the same amount of negative affect, regardless of relationship condition,  $M_s (sds) = 2.41 (.81)$  for casual v.  $2.50 (.73)$  for serious. When participants were intoxicated, however, those in the casual relationship reported greater negative affect than did those in the serious relationship,  $M_s (sds) = 2.75 (.98)$  v.  $2.22 (.62)$ .

BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES TO SEXUAL AGGRESSION. As shown in Table 4, step 1 of the regression equation for resistance behavior at time 1 was significant,  $R^2_{cha} = .32$ ,  $p = .001$ . There was a significant effect for relationship type, with participants in the casual relationship reporting more resistance behaviors than did participants in the serious relationship,  $\beta = -.447$ ,  $p = .001$ . Additionally, there was a significant effect for negative affect,  $\beta = .397$ ,  $p < .01$ . The direction of the Beta weight indicates that participants with greater negative affect reported greater resistance than participants with less negative affect. Step 2 of the regression equation was not significant.

Table 5 indicates that step 1 of the regression equation for resistance behavior at time 2 accounted for more than half of the variance,  $R^2_{cha} = .52$ ,  $p < .001$ . There was a significant effect for relationship type,  $\beta = -.305$ ,  $p < .05$ , with casual relationship participants reporting greater resistance than serious relationship participants. Beverage type was also significant,  $\beta = -.295$ ,  $p < .01$ . Intoxicated participants rated themselves as less likely to resist than control participants did. Additionally, participants with higher negative affect were more likely to resist than participants with lower negative affect,  $\beta = .388$ ,  $p < .01$ . Finally, resistance at time 1 predicted resistance at time 2, such that

participants with greater resistance at time 1 were more likely to resist at time 2,  $\beta = .291$ ,  $p < .05$ . Step 2 of the regression equation was not significant.

For resistance behavior at time 3, neither steps 1 nor 2 of the regression equation were significant. The full path model with significant standardized Beta coefficients is presented in Figure 2.

Table 1 Demographic Variables

	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Ethnicity</u>		
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	20.0
African American	2	3.3
Latina	0	0.0
White	45	75.0
Native American	0	0.0
Other	1	1.7
<u>Current Income</u>		
less than \$10,999/year	31	51.7
\$11,000-\$20,999	8	13.3
\$21,000-30,999	6	10.0
\$31,000-\$40,999	2	3.3
\$41,000-\$50,999	3	5.0
\$51,000-\$60,999	1	1.7
more than \$61,000/year	9	15.0
<u>Past Religious Affiliation</u>		
Catholic	17	28.3
Protestant	12	20.0
Jewish	0	0.0
Born-again Christian	6	10.0
Islamic	0	0.0
Buddhist	4	6.7
Other	8	13.3
None	13	21.7
<u>Current Religious Affiliation</u>		
Catholic	12	20.0
Protestant	8	13.3
Jewish	0	0.0
Born-again Christian	4	6.7
Islamic	0	0.0
Buddhist	1	1.7
Other	13	21.7
None	22	36.7

Table 1 Continued

	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Highest Grade Completed</u>		
some college	47	78.3
college graduate	11	18.3
graduate degree	2	3.3
<u>Marital Status</u>		
single	49	81.6
living with boyfriend/partner	7	11.7
married	1	1.7
divorced	3	5.0
<u>Sexual Identity</u>		
heterosexual	57	95.0
bisexual	3	5.0
<u>Number of Sexual Partners</u>		
1-5	31	51.7
6-10	13	21.7
11-15	3	5.0
16-20	3	5.0
21-25	4	6.7
26-30	0	0.0
31-35	1	1.7
36-40	0	0.0
more than 40	1	1.7
none	4	6.7
<u>Number of Children</u>		
none	58	96.7
one	2	3.3

Table 2 Correlations of Individual Difference Variables and Dependent Measures

<u>Dependent Variables</u>	<u>Individual Difference Variables</u>					
	AES - Self Aggression	AES - Men Aggression	AES - Women Aggression	AES - Self Emotional	AES - Men Emotional	AES - Women Emotional
Attention to Cues 1	-.088	-.108	.058	.228	.077	.113
Discomfort with Cues 1	.137	.160	.153	-.134	-.243	-.161
Attention to Cues 2	-.126	-.076	.058	-.029	.024	-.041
Discomfort with Cues 2	.047	.293 *	.161	-.145	-.177	-.181
Physical Assertiveness 1	-.055	.077	.004	-.066	-.050	.002
Indirect Responses 1	.184	.151	.197	.007	-.112	-.078
Physical Assertiveness 2	-.058	.205	.094	-.195	-.005	-.123
Indirect Responses 2	.157	.069	.125	.194	.029	.259 *
Physical Assertiveness 3	-.030	.316 *	.083	.017	-.068	-.094
Indirect Responses 3	.156	.072	.253	.112	.175	.123
Positive Affect	-.188	-.128	-.283 *	.041	.162	.084
Negative Affect	.031	.130	.069	-.121	-.210	-.163
Male Judgment	.265 *	.135	.004	-.085	-.056	-.114

Note: \*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

Table 2 Continued

<u>Dependent Variables</u>	<u>Individual Difference Variables</u>					
	AES - Self Sexuality	AES - Men Sexuality	AES - Women Sexuality	AES - Self Vulnerability	AES - Men Vulnerability	AES - Women Vulnerability
Attention to Cues 1	.093	.095	.160	-.084	-.023	-.099
Discomfort with Cues 1	-.102	-.112	-.158	-.023	.054	-.039
Attention to Cues 2	-.052	.035	.119	-.278 *	.011	-.138
Discomfort with Cues 2	-.150	.047	-.208	-.016	.097	.022
Physical Assertiveness 1	-.113	-.029	-.184	-.094	-.318 *	.310 *
Indirect Responses 1	-.084	-.003	-.097	-.167	-.100	.017
Physical Assertiveness 2	-.271 *	-.158	-.279 *	-.198	-.103	.186
Indirect Responses 2	-.063	.243	.018	-.153	-.036	.049
Physical Assertiveness 3	-.138	.034	-.076	.059	.093	.205
Indirect Responses 3	.089	.212	.154	-.007	.020	.165
Positive Affect	.121	-.065	.051	-.086	-.130	.056
Negative Affect	-.189	-.186	-.265 *	.069	.077	-.034
Male Judgment	.161	.152	.081	.257 *	.109	.031

Note: \*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

Table 2 Continued

<u>Dependent Variables</u>	<u>Individual Difference Variables</u>					
	RMA	Previous Victimization	Previous Physical Assertiveness	Previous Indirect Responses	Positive Affect - Baseline	Negative Affect - Baseline
Attention to Cues 1	.076	-.059	-.126	-.256	.237	-.242
Discomfort with Cues 1	-.052	.248	-.094	.254	-.040	.272 *
Attention to Cues 2	-.142	-.004	.125	-.087	.000	-.037
Discomfort with Cues 2	.012	.270 *	-.045	.244	.009	.247
Physical Assertiveness 1	-.010	.065	.306 *	.276 *	-.103	.246
Indirect Responses 1	-.112	.014	-.083	.414 **	.116	.076
Physical Assertiveness 2	-.035	.118	.518 ***	.258	.006	.195
Indirect Responses 2	-.025	-.080	-.244	.314 *	-.038	.060
Physical Assertiveness 3	-.036	.210	.402 ***	.009	-.233	.128
Indirect Responses 3	.147	-.138	-.278 *	.207	.199	-.082
Positive Affect	-.143	-.071	.431 **	.346 **	.121	.300 *
Negative Affect	.037	.167	.139	.145	.008	.457 ***
Male Judgment	.173	-.014	-.209	.017	-.096	.119

Note: \*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

Table 3 Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analyses Predicting Attention to Risk Cues and Discomfort with Risk Cues

Variables entered on	Attention to Risk Cues		Variables entered on	Discomfort with Risk Cues	
	R <sup>2</sup>	Standardized Beta weight		R <sup>2</sup> Change	Standardized beta weight
Step 1	.116 *		Step 1	.201 **	
Beverage Condition		-.321 *	Beverage Condition		.013
Relationship Condition		-.115	Relationship Condition		-.392 **
			Attention to Risk Cues		-.261 *
Step 2	.021		Step 2	.000	
Beverage by Relationship Interaction		-.254	Beverage by Relationship Interaction		.030
Total R <sup>2</sup>	.138 *		Total R <sup>2</sup>	.201 *	

Note: \*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

Table 4 Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analyses Predicting Negative Affect and Resistance at Time 1

Variables entered on	<u>Negative Affect</u>		Variables entered on	<u>Resistance at Time 1</u>	
	R <sup>2</sup> Change	Standardized Beta weight		R <sup>2</sup> Change	Standardized beta weight
Step 1	.309 ***		Step 1	.320 **	
Beverage Condition		-.031	Beverage Condition		-.099
Relationship Condition		.074	Relationship Condition		-.447 **
Attention to Risk Cues		.023	Attention to Risk Cues		-.128
Discomfort with Risk Cues		.586 ***	Discomfort with Risk Cues		-.159
			Negative Affect		.397 **
Step 2	.052 *		Step 2	.005	
Beverage by Relationship Interaction		-.398 *	Beverage by Relationship Interaction		.130
Total R <sup>2</sup>	.361 ***		Total R <sup>2</sup>	.325 **	

Note: \*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

Table 5 Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analyses Predicting Resistance at Time 2 and Resistance at Time 3

Variables entered on	<u>Resistance at Time 2</u>		<u>Resistance at Time 3</u>	
	R <sup>2</sup> Change	Standardized Beta weight	R <sup>2</sup> Change	Standardized beta weight
Step 1	.516 ***		Step 1	.095
Beverage Condition		-.295 **	Beverage Condition	-.104
Relationship Condition		-.305 *	Relationship Condition	.149
Attention to Risk Cues		-.112	Attention to Risk Cues	-.189
Discomfort with Risk Cues		-.159	Discomfort with Risk Cues	-.017
Negative Affect		.388 **	Negative Affect	.007
Resistance at Time 1		.291 *	Resistance at Time 1	.209
			Resistance at Time 2	.040
Step 2	.004		Step 2	.000
Beverage by Relationship Interaction		-.115	Beverage by Relationship Interaction	-.040
Total R <sup>2</sup>	.520 ***		Total R <sup>2</sup>	.096

Note: \*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

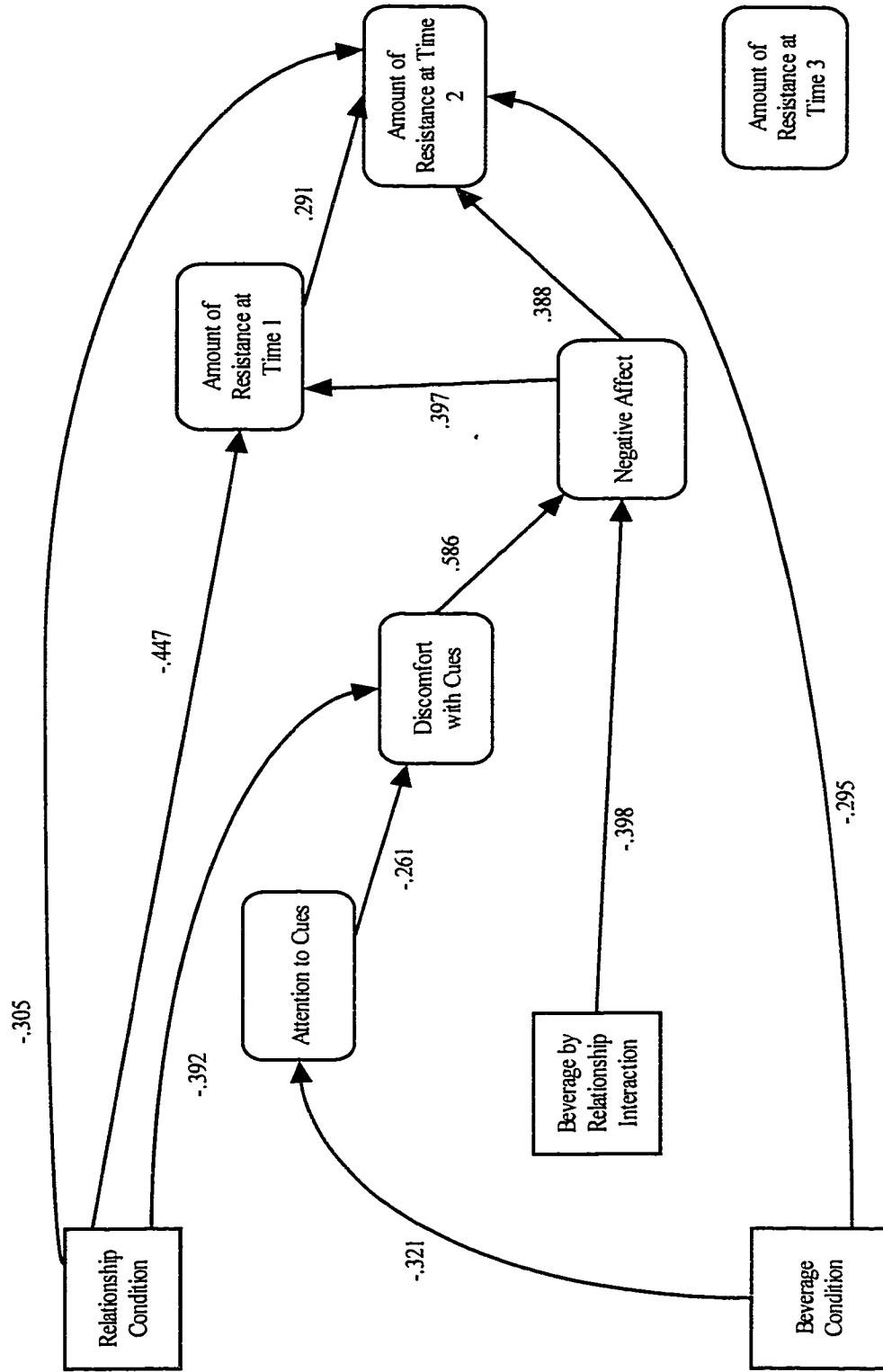


Figure 2 Final Path Model

## CHAPTER 4: DISCUSSION

Only one of the four hypotheses of this study was supported. The results indicated that alcohol myopia might indeed be responsible for a weakened attention to subtle risk cues when moderately intoxicated. However, there was no support for the hypothesis regarding an anxiolytic effect on risk cue interpretation. Additionally, neither the inhibition conflict nor the anxiolysis-disinhibition hypotheses regarding increased resistance were upheld. In fact, when the direct relationship between alcohol and behavior was examined, alcohol intoxication had the opposite effect – intoxicated women were more passive and inert than sober women. Each of these results, as well as some interesting exploratory findings, will be discussed in turn.

### SEXUAL ASSAULT RISK PERCEPTION

**ALCOHOL MYOPIA.** Alcohol consumption does indeed decrease women's perception of sexual assault risk cues. Intoxicated women reported paying less attention to risk cues early in the dating situation than their sober counterparts. Alcohol myopia may be creating this effect through its restriction on the amount of environmental stimuli to which one can attend while intoxicated (Taylor & Chermack, 1993). Importantly, the most salient cues in the beginning of the stimulus vignette were of a romantic nature, while the danger cues were more subtle (Nurius & Norris, 1996). Because alcohol myopia restricted the intoxicated women's attention to the more salient romantic cues, they did not perceive the subtle cues that would indicate increased sexual

assault risk. However, when risk perception was measured later in the vignette, after the danger cues have become the most salient, there was no significant difference between sober women and intoxicated women in their ability to perceive danger. Thus, when risk cues are subtle, they are difficult for intoxicated women to detect. In sum, the alcohol myopia theory (Steele & Josephs, 1990) does apply to women's diminished ability to perceive sexual assault risk when intoxicated.

This finding of decreased risk perception when intoxicated may account for some of the relationship between alcohol consumption and sexual assault. Because intoxicated women are less likely than sober women to perceive risk early in the situation, they may also be less likely to take precautions early in the dating episode, thereby increasing their vulnerability as the situation progresses (Abbey, 1991). Sober women who have the cognitive capacity to detect subtle risk cues early in the situation have a greater opportunity to avoid potential danger before the situation develops beyond their control (Rozée, et al., 1991). Thus, intoxicated women may be more likely to be assaulted than sober women because they cannot be proactive through an early perception of subtle risk indicators.

**ANXIOLYSIS-DISINHIBITION.** Although the alcohol myopia theory regarding risk perception was upheld, no support was found for the anxiolysis-disinhibition prediction. Both sober and intoxicated women experienced the same degree of discomfort with the sexual assault risk cues. Moreover, path analysis indicated that rather than having an anxiolytic effect, alcohol consumption indirectly *increases* discomfort because those who paid less attention to risk cues also felt more uncomfortable. Perhaps intoxicated

women felt more uncomfortable because they realized at some level that they are having difficulty attending fully to the situation and thus may not have as much control over the situation as they would wish.

Interestingly, there was a significant effect for relationship condition regarding discomfort with risk cues. Women who were in the casual relationship condition reported feeling more uncomfortable about the risk they perceived than did women in the serious relationship. Perhaps these women felt more uncomfortable because they did not know their date very well and were more uncertain about being in a vulnerable situation with him than were women who knew their date well and had been in similar situations with him in the past. Additionally, the path analysis indicates that general negative affect in the casual relationship situation is exacerbated when the woman is drinking. It thus appears that women have some wariness when with a new acquaintance, especially when drinking, and that this wariness may wane over time as women come to know their partners better and develop romantic attachments to them (Shotland & Hunter, 1995). As a result, women in serious relationships may perceive some subtle risk cues in the situation (while sober), and yet not interpret them as indicating actual risk because of their history with and feelings for their partner. By not interpreting such cues as risky early in the situation, women in a serious relationship may have greater difficulty later extracting themselves from a situation that has become violent.

## RESISTANCE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT

Although alcohol consumption had some impact on risk perception, it did not directly heighten physical assertiveness or indirect resistance. In fact, as illustrated by the path model, intoxicated women reported less resistance than sober women at the second choice-point. Women also reported being more likely to engage in compliance when drinking. Thus, alcohol consumption does not appear to increase women's resistance generally through anxiolysis-disinhibition, nor does it appear to increase resistance specifically in high conflict situations when direct relationships are examined. However, there do seem to be indirect relationships between alcohol consumption and increased active resistance that are mediated by affective variables.

**ANXIOLYSIS-DISINHIBITION.** No anxiolytic effect was found for alcohol consumption. Perhaps women in situations with a high risk of sexual assault do not experience the anxiolytic effect of alcohol because of the potential danger in the situation. The lack of findings for both risk perception and resistance in regards to anxiolysis, as well as the increase in negative affect while reading the story, support this possibility. In fact, it appears that alcohol consumption indirectly *increases* anxiety in sexual assault situations, and this heightened anxiety serves to indirectly increase active resistance. In the path analysis, beverage type indirectly predicted resistance at times 1 and 2 through a path consisting of attention to cues, discomfort with cues, and overall negative affect. Those who consumed alcohol paid less attention to risk cues. The less attention paid to risk cues, the greater the discomfort with the risk cues. The greater discomfort with risk cues, the more general negative affect. And the greater the negative

affect, the more direct resistance. Thus, this path indicates that instead of resistance being increased through a lessened anxiety about resisting, resistance is actually increased through a heightened sense of anxiety and discomfort. Because this path was not predicted, it will be important to attempt to replicate it in future research.

Although anxiolysis-disinhibition is generally theorized to cause aggression through a decrease in the anxiety that can serve to inhibit aggression (Ito, et al., 1996), this does not appear to be the case for women in sexual assault situations. On the contrary, women are more likely to become aggressive the more uncomfortable they feel. Perhaps this is due to the strong social sanctions against women acting aggressively; women may need to feel that they are in a great deal of danger before they can act in contradiction to societal prescriptions. Indeed, the means for the physical assertiveness and indirect response scales indicate that for women in *all* conditions, resistance only becomes greater than “fairly likely” once an explicit sexual assault has begun.

**INHIBITION CONFLICT.** Regarding inhibition conflict, we find that how much a woman resists is best directly predicted by the amount of conflict in the situation rather than the combination of conflict and intoxication. Women were more likely to resist early in the situation if their relationship was of a low conflict nature. By definition, they should have felt more comfortable resisting. Type of relationship also indirectly related to resistance at times 1 and 2. Those in the casual relationship felt a greater discomfort with the risk cues, and in turn had increased negative affect. Those with negative affect endorsed more active resistance at times 1 and 2. Again, negative affect

appears to be an important variable in predicting the amount of active resistance early in a sexual assault situation.

The interaction of relationship and beverage did create a predictive path to resistance through the mediating variable of negative affect; however, this path did not occur in the direction predicted by the inhibition conflict model. Sober participants in both types of relationships had approximately the same negative affect. However, when intoxicated, participants in the casual relationship reported greater negative affect than did participants in the serious relationship. Since greater negative affect predicted greater active resistance, participants who were intoxicated and in the casual relationship had the most active resistance. Thus, alcohol intoxication did not increase the amount of resistance, either directly or indirectly, by women in the high conflict situation.

Why did intoxicated women in the high conflict situation not have an increased likelihood of resisting? One possibility is that the shift in cue salience occurred too quickly to overcome the alcohol myopia effects from the beginning of the vignette. That is, if intoxicated participants were focused on the salient cues of affiliation (especially those in the serious relationship condition), perhaps the shift in salience to aggressive cues occurred too abruptly for them to both switch their cognitive focus and respond appropriately.

It is also possible, however, that women in high conflict sexual situations will on average not immediately respond in an aggressive manner, intoxicated or sober, because it contradicts societal notions of appropriate female behavior. Women are not socialized

to expect violence in romantic relationships, although it is acknowledged that women can be in danger with men unknown to them. Women may thus feel more comfortable in what can be considered a vulnerable situation with men they know, whereas the same situation with a stranger or casual acquaintance may make them wary. Because of this, they may be especially unlikely to resist unwanted sexual advances from known men until they become explicitly aggressive. The temporary effects of alcohol consumption may not be powerful enough to override the complex, ingrained socialization involved with such issues as female assertiveness, romantic relationships, and sexual violence.

THE CONVENTIONAL WISDOM. Another finding may emphasize this point. Although alcohol did not affect resistance or consenting behaviors, it did affect a certain type of reaction to sexual aggression, one of compliance and unresponsiveness. Moderately intoxicated women were more likely than sober women to not do anything very early in the situation, to stiffen their body as the sexual activity progressed, and then to comply or become paralyzed and unresponsive once the assault turned violent. Thus, although the response conflict and anxiety-disinhibition theories would predict that women should become more assertive after drinking, we instead find that the conventional wisdom of women becoming more compliant and unresponsive when intoxicated was upheld. This finding also supports the epidemiologically-based statistics that indicate a strong association between alcohol consumption and sexual assault (Koss, et al., 1987; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987). Because moderately intoxicated women are more likely to engage in non-resistance behaviors during assault, they may be more likely to have an assault completed against them than sober women who resist

in some form, given that resistance is associated with rape avoidance (Amick & Calhoun, 1987; Ullman, 1995). Although it is uncertain if the same results would be found at a higher dosage, it seems probable that women at higher doses would be even less likely to resist actively due to alcohol's increased impairment of their motor skills (Abbey, 1991).

Thus this study is consistent with the conventional wisdom that when an intoxicated woman is sexually assaulted, she may be more likely to comply or give in to the rapist's wishes rather than physically resist him. This compliance results in a greater likelihood of the assault ending in a completed rape, thus explaining the strong correlation between victim alcohol use and sexual assault (Koss, 1988; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987). Interestingly, this passivity while intoxicated directly contradicts both the alcohol myopia and anxiolysis-disinhibition models of alcohol's effects on behavior – both theories predict greater aggressive behavior by intoxicated women in a sexual assault situation.

Sexual assault situations can be quite complex. Not only are pharmacological factors at work when alcohol is involved, but sociological and psychological factors regarding sexual assault and alcohol come in to play. Pharmacologically, alcohol intoxication can disrupt executive cognitive functioning such that concentration, judgment, behavior organization, and problem solving are impaired (Hoaken, Assaad, & Pihl, 1996; Peterson, Rothfleisch, Zelazo, & Pihl, 1990). Thus, an intoxicated woman might have cognitive difficulties in planning and deciding on her response, potentially making it more likely for her to do nothing (Abbey, 1991). Additionally, intoxicated

women reported being somewhat likely to think they were too drunk to do anything about their situation. This type of thinking may act as a barrier to active resistance (Norris, et al., 1996) and thereby contribute to the greater likelihood of compliance or unresponsiveness that appears to be associated with moderate intoxication. Interestingly, this effect was most pronounced for women in the casual relationship. Thus, such thoughts may have their greatest impact on victimization when a dating couple does not know each other well and have been drinking.

In addition, it is important to examine what a woman's basic response options are in this type of situation: consent, comply, or resist. Cultural beliefs or expectations about each of these behaviors may be quite influential on a victim's response to sexual aggression (MacAndrew & Edgerton, 1969). The predominant cultural belief in our society regarding a female victim's response to sexual aggression is that intoxicated women tend to have decreased resistance. Indeed, some perpetrators even report using alcohol as a way to increase women's compliance to sexual assault (Kanin, 1985). Although our culture does maintain the belief that intoxication leaves women more sexually interested and disinhibited (George, Cue, Lopez, Crowe, & Norris, 1995; George, Gournic, & McAfee, 1988), this alcohol-induced willingness to consent to sexual activity is not typically present in situations in which a sexual assault has already begun. (Intoxicated women did report being more likely to consider consenting to unwanted sex with their partner than did sober women. However, the wording of the item does not make clear whether or not the women actually changed their minds and decided they wanted to have sex or if they were just more likely to comply with their

partners' wishes.) Thus, for women socialized in Western culture, the primary schema for behavior during a sexual assault while one is intoxicated is that of compliance rather than consent or resistance.

This combination of disrupted cognitive functioning and compliance-oriented cultural beliefs may be particularly problematic. When faced with sexual assault, an intoxicated woman has less cognitive ability than her sober counterpart to analyze her options accurately and make an appropriate decision (Peterson, et al., 1990). She may therefore be more likely to rely on previously formed cultural schemas about how to behave in such a situation. These schemas prescribe compliance as the action (or inaction) of choice for intoxicated women being assaulted. Unfortunately, compliant behavior is unlikely to end an assault prematurely – active resistance is most effective (Becker, et al., 1982; Kleck & Sayles, 1990; Ullman, 1995). In sum, when alcohol intoxication is examined separately from other variables, we find that intoxicated women may be at greater risk for completed sexual assault than sober women due to a decreased cognitive capacity that creates reliance on an ineffective cultural expectation. However, when intoxication serves to increase a woman's negative affect through other mediating variables, this negative affect may be powerful enough to evoke a "fight-or-flight" response that overrides pertinent cultural norms.

In summary, alcohol consumption appears to relate strongly with sexual assault for two reasons. First, intoxicated women are less likely than sober women to perceive risk early enough in a given situation to take precautionary measures that could prevent a sexual assault from ever beginning (like leaving early or going to a well-populated

area). Second, intoxicated women are more likely to merely comply or not do anything when sexual aggression occurs. Because a lack of active resistance is often associated with rape completion (Ullman, 1995), intoxicated women may have a greater likelihood of having a sexual assault go to completion than sober women in a similar situation.

#### IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ALCOHOL MYOPIA AND ANXIOLYSIS-DISINHIBITION THEORIES

What do these findings suggest about the merits of the alcohol myopia and anxiolysis-disinhibition theories in regards to the sexual assault domain? First, the anxiolysis-disinhibition theory does not appear to be relevant to women's experiences in these situations, for alcohol consumption may actually increase anxiety rather than decrease it. However, it is possible that an anxiolytic effect could be found at a higher alcohol dosage, so the applicability of this theory should not be completely ruled out until studies of various dosages have been conducted.

Second, the alcohol myopia phenomenon does indeed appear to account for women's impaired ability to perceive sexual assault risk accurately. The inhibition conflict prediction, however, was not upheld. The careful attention paid to assuring that the conflict manipulation was effective makes it unlikely that this failure is due to an ineffectual operationalization. Perhaps the inhibition conflict model fails to account for resistance behavior because it does not fully account for some of the most pertinent instigating and inhibiting factors in sexual assault incidents, like the deeply ingrained cultural beliefs about drunken behavior. Instead, the inhibition conflict model focuses primarily on variables present in the current situation. These temporary situational

variables may simply not be important enough to outweigh the strong cultural sanctions against women behaving aggressively, especially with men in whom they are romantically interested. It would be useful to examine if inhibition conflict more accurately explains male perpetration of sexual assault when intoxicated, especially given the more permissive cultural beliefs about male violence. Additionally, an increased dosage may reveal that the inhibition conflict model does predict women's increased sexual assault resistance, but only at greater amounts of intoxication (Steele & Josephs, 1990).

#### PREDICTORS OF RESISTANCE

If alcohol consumption is not predictive of how women directly resist sexual assault, what other factors might predict increased resistance? First, we find that women increase the assertiveness of their responses over time, probably in reaction to the man's increase in his aggressive behavior. Thus, as he becomes more aggressive, she becomes more aggressive in an effort to defend herself. Second, physical assertiveness and indirect resistance, as well as consenting behavior, were all directly impacted by type of relationship and progression of assault. Women in a casual relationship were more likely than women in a serious relationship to physically and indirectly resist sexual activity early in the situation; conversely, women in a serious relationship were more likely than women in a casual relationship to consent to sexual activity early in the situation. Once an aggressive assault began, however, there was no difference in women's physical assertiveness, indirect responses, or consenting behavior based on relationship type. Women in a serious relationship may be more likely to consent to

lower intimacy sexual activities, even though they do not ultimately want to have intercourse, because they indeed would like to engage in those activities and assume that they can stop the progression of such activities at any point. It is possible that this early consent contributes to miscommunication of intent (Abbey & Harnish, 1995), as well as an increasingly difficult resistance situation, in some cases.

Finally, behavior at time 1 predicted behavior at time 2, with those who are more assertive at time 1 also being more assertive at time 2. No variables predicted behavior at time 3 in the path analysis. Perhaps once an assault has become physically violent, the factors in this study are not crucial to determining behaviors at that point.

#### INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE MEASURES

Although none of the individual difference attitudinal measures consistently related to risk perception or behavioral resistance measures, there were some sporadic findings of interest that could be explored in future work. First, women's perceptions of their own vulnerability when drinking were negatively correlated with their awareness of risk once the assault had begun. Possibly, women who believe they are more vulnerable and could not resist an assault effectively are more likely to ignore or deny that a situation has become dangerous. They may wish to believe it is not happening because they do not believe they can do anything to avoid it. Additionally, greater perceptions of vulnerability when drinking were also associated with a greater concern about the man's judgment. Perhaps these women believe they are more vulnerable because they know their concern about the man's judgment of them would impair their ability to resist.

## LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

One limitation of this study is the relatively homogeneous sample. Most of the participants were college-educated, young, and White. Replication of this study with a more diverse sample would be quite useful, for women who have different backgrounds and are at different stages in their lives might respond quite differently to the type of sexual aggression presented in this study. However, it is important to point out that given the high incidence of sexual assault when drinking among college students (Koss, 1988), samples of college women are important to include in sexual assault studies of this kind. Another limitation of this study is the use of a written vignette. Although written vignettes can never capture the full complexity of real-life situations, every attempt was made to make this vignette as realistic as possible. One encouraging finding in this regard is that participants' responses to real-life sexual aggression incidents were highly correlated with their responses to the stimulus vignette. Thus, it appears that the vignette did convey at least some of the crucial elements present in these situations. Another limitation is that the findings of this study cannot be generalized beyond a moderate alcohol dosage level.

Future studies could include several alcohol dosage levels to determine if the amount of intoxication impacts risk perception and resistance. Additionally, one important direction might be to examine various kinds of high-conflict sexual assault situations, such as advances from a boss or a completely unknown stranger. It would also be useful to explore further the role that emotion plays in women's responses to sexual assault given the strong predictive ability of negative affect. Finally, these

findings could be incorporated into sexual assault prevention and education. Informing women of their decreased likelihood of accurate risk perception and effective resistance when intoxicated could encourage them to drink alcohol more wisely and safely, thereby reducing their likelihood of becoming sexual assault victims.

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## APPENDIX A: CASUAL RELATIONSHIP CONDITION

You will now read a story. At certain points, the story will stop, and you will be asked some questions about your reaction to the scene. After you've answered these questions, the story will continue until the next set of questions. While reading the story, please imagine yourself in the scene. **Try to imagine that the events in the story are happening to you at your current level of intoxication as you read.**

You are over at your friend Erica's apartment, hanging out and chatting. You both are getting hungry, since it's past 7:00, so you decide to order a pizza. Erica speed dials the closest pizza place, while you grab a Diet coke from the fridge and go back and sit on the couch. Erica comes back from the kitchen, also with a Diet Coke, and picks up the conversation where it left off – her asking about Jeff, this guy you have gone out with a couple of times.

“So, do you think he's going to ask you out again?” she asks. Here she goes again, you think, always trying to predict the future. “Who knows,” you say, “our relationship is pretty casual. We've just been out together a couple of times. I like him okay, but it's not like I'm in love with him or anything.”

“I don't see how you couldn't be,” Erica says, “He's soooo hot. I mean, I never knew basketball players could be so buff!”

“Yeah, he is cute,” you reply, “but I don't know, I'm just not sure how serious I want our relationship to get. I mean, you know, we've just been hanging out and watching movies together, and stuff. He's a pretty cool guy, and I am kind of attracted to him. I mean, he did kiss me on our last date.”

“See,” said Erica, “I think he likes you.”

“Yeah. You may be right. I’m just not sure about how serious I want to get with him,” you say, feeling undecided. “I wouldn’t want to do anything that could lead him on. I definitely don’t want to have sex with him yet. It’s kind of fun to just casually date somebody, you know? Besides, then they don’t ask you so many questions!!” you say to Erica, hoping she’ll get the point.

“Alright, alright. It’s just casual. I guess it’s good I have a boyfriend of my own – one of us needs a sex life”, Erica says playfully. The two of you laugh, just as the pizza guy rings the doorbell. “Time for chow,” says Erica, and the two of you get up to answer the door.

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The next day, you happen to run into Jeff at the record store. “Hey”, he says. “How’s it going?”

“Pretty good. Whatcha up to?” you ask.

“Not much. Just kind of hanging out. Hey, how about going out to dinner tonight?” he asks. Since you don’t have any other plans, you say “Sure, sounds good.” Jeff suggests going to a new place that just opened and says he’ll pick you up at 7:00. “Sounds fine to me,” you say, and Jeff leaves the store to go to shoot hoops with the guys.

Later that evening, Jeff arrives at your house a little early. “Hey, you look nice,” he says, giving you a little kiss. “You ready to go?”

“Yeah, just let me get my jacket,” you reply.

The two of you get in his car to go to the restaurant he chose. While at the restaurant, you and Jeff talk about random stuff, like the movie you saw together last week and how both of your jobs are going. Jeff has a couple of beers during dinner. Just as the waiter brings the check, Jeff is telling you about the raise he just got at work. He then says, “Hey, since I just got this raise and all, why don’t you let me treat you to dinner?”

“Are you sure?” you ask, uncertain about how to respond.

“Yeah, of course,” he says.

“All right,” you respond.

After Jeff pays the bill, the two of you get in his car and start trying to decide what to do next. “Hey, I heard about a new dance club that just opened downtown. We could check that out,” you offer.

“Naw, I’m kind of beat from hoops this afternoon. Maybe something low-key. Hey, I know. I rented a movie a couple of days ago and haven’t gotten a chance to watch it. We could go to my place and watch it,” Jeff suggests.

“That sounds fine, as long as you can give me a ride home later,” you respond.

“Sure, no problem,” he says, as he starts the car to head to his house.

As the two of you arrive at Jeff’s apartment, you go to sit on the couch facing the television. You remember that Jeff mentioned he had a roommate but that he doesn’t seem to be there. “What’s your roommate up to tonight?” you ask.

“Oh, I think he’s staying over at Sheila’s tonight,” he replies as he walks into the kitchen and grabs himself a beer. He puts the beer down on the coffee table, and then

goes to put the tape in the VCR. Then, he comes and sits beside you on the couch, grabs the remote, and turns on the movie. As you start to watch the movie, Jeff says, “The overhead light is making a glare on the screen. You mind if I turn it off? It’s really bothering me.” “Okay,” you reply.

About fifteen minutes into the movie, Jeff gets up to get another beer. When Jeff comes back from the kitchen, he sits close to you on the couch. He then puts his arm around your shoulders and pulls you closer to him.

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE TITLED AC-1.

## A C – 1

Now we'd like to assess your reactions to certain circumstances and events that have happened in the story thus far. Please answer the following questions for each event.

**1. Erica teases you about your relationship with Jeff.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Very Uncomfortable*

**2. Jeff is an athletic basketball player.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Very Uncomfortable*

**3. Jeff suggests the place and time of your dinner together.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Very Uncomfortable*

**4. Jeff compliments you when he arrives to pick you up.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**5. Jeff gives you a kiss when he picks you up.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**6. Jeff has a couple beers during dinner.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**7. Jeff pays for dinner.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**8. Jeff turns down your suggestion of what to do after dinner.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**9. Jeff suggests you go to his apartment.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
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b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
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**10. Jeff's roommate is gone when you arrive at his apartment.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
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b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
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**11. You are dependent on Jeff for a ride home from his apartment.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
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b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
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**12. Jeff drinks his beers at home pretty quickly.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
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b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
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**13. Jeff turns the lights off during the movie.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
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b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
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**14. Jeff puts his arm around your shoulder while watching the movie.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
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b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
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You sit on the couch watching the movie with Jeff's arm around your shoulders. You feel Jeff looking at you. When you turn to look at Jeff to see if he is looking at you, he says, "You know, I really like you." He then leans toward you and passionately kisses your lips.

"I think you're really hot. I mean, you looked so great when I picked you up tonight," he whispers into your ear. Jeff then moves so he can hold you by the arms, and he turns you so the two of you are facing each other. He starts to caress your arms and shoulders, and then his hands move to fondle your breasts. He starts to unbutton your blouse with one hand while still stroking your breast with the other hand.

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE TITLED BR-1.

## B R-1

The following items include a variety of ways that you might respond to **Jeff's fondling your breasts**. Please rate how likely you would be to respond in these ways given what has just happened in the story by circling one answer per item.

1. **Want him to continue what he is doing and consent to it.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

2. **Just go along with what he is doing, even though I don't really want to.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

3. **Become paralyzed and unresponsive to what he is doing because I feel so overwhelmed.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

4. **Nicely or apologetically tell him that I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

5. **Make an excuse as to why I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

6. **Tell him that I like him, or find him attractive, but that I'm not ready for this.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

7. **Try to stiffen my body as a way of showing my lack of interest.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**8. Get up and try to leave.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**9. Tell him clearly and directly that I want him to stop.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**10. Raise my voice and use strong language (e.g. "Hey, Listen! I really mean it...").**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**11. Threaten him that I will tell the police or some authority about his behavior.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**12. Push him away.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**13. Become physically defensive ( e.g. hitting, kicking, scratching).**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**14. Not try to do anything because it seems hopeless.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

Jeff continues to stroke your breast while holding you by the arm. "God, I want you. We're so good together. I really want to show you how much I care about you," Jeff says huskily. He moves to touch your crotch and says, "I want to make love to you now." He starts to maneuver his body on top of yours.

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE TITLED BR-2.

The following items include a variety of ways that you might respond to Jeff touching your crotch and wanting to make love to you. Please rate how likely you would be to respond in these ways given what has just happened in the story by circling one answer per item.

1. **Want him to continue what he is doing and consent to it.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

2. **Just go along with what he is doing, even though I don't really want to.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

3. **Become paralyzed and unresponsive to what he is doing because I feel so overwhelmed.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

4. **Nicely or apologetically tell him that I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

5. **Make an excuse as to why I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

6. **Tell him that I like him, or find him attractive, but that I'm not ready for this.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

7. **Try to stiffen my body as a way of showing my lack of interest.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**8. Get up and try to leave.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**9. Tell him clearly and directly that I want him to stop.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**10. Raise my voice and use strong language (e.g. "Hey, Listen! I really mean it...").**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**11. Threaten him that I will tell the police or some authority about his behavior.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**12. Push him away.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**13. Become physically defensive ( e.g. hitting, kicking, scratching).**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**14. Not try to do anything because it seems hopeless.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

Now that he is on top of you, Jeff holds you down with one hand and his body weight while he starts to unbutton his pants. "Oh, c'mon. I've seen the way you look at me. You better have sex with me now, you little tease," Jeff says angrily, as he continues to unfasten his pants.

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE TITLED BR-3.

## B R -3

The following items include a variety of ways that you might respond to **Jeff holding you down and threatening you**. Please rate how likely you would be to respond in these ways given what has just happened in the story by circling one answer per item.

1. **Want him to continue what he is doing and consent to it.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

2. **Just go along with what he is doing, even though I don't really want to.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

3. **Become paralyzed and unresponsive to what he is doing because I feel so overwhelmed.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

4. **Nicely or apologetically tell him that I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

5. **Make an excuse as to why I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

6. **Tell him that I like him, or find him attractive, but that I'm not ready for this.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

7. **Try to stiffen my body as a way of showing my lack of interest.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

## 8. Get up and try to leave.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

## 9. Tell him clearly and directly that I want him to stop.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

## 10. Raise my voice and use strong language (e.g. "Hey, Listen! I really mean it...").

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

## 11. Threaten him that I will tell the police or some authority about his behavior.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

## 12. Push him away.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

## 13. Become physically defensive ( e.g. hitting, kicking, scratching).

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

## 14. Not try to do anything because it seems hopeless.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

## A C - 2

Now we'd like to assess your reactions to certain circumstances and events that have happened in the story. Please answer the following questions for each event.

**1. Jeff kissed you passionately.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**2. Jeff told you how hot you looked.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**3. Jeff began to fondle your breasts.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**4. Jeff unbuttoned your blouse.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**5. Jeff touched your crotch.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**6. Jeff said he wanted to make love to you.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**7. Jeff held you down.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**8. Jeff angrily said you better have sex with him.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**9. Jeff called you a tease.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
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b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
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You may have felt a variety of feelings as you read the story. We would like to know what you were feeling as Jeff made sexual advances toward you. Please circle one response for each item.

1. **INTERESTED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
2. **IRRITABLE**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
3. **DISTRESSED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
4. **ALERT**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
5. **EXCITED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
6. **ASHAMED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |

7. **UPSET**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
8. **INSPIRED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
9. **STRONG**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
10. **NERVOUS**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
11. **GUILTY**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
12. **DETERMINED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
13. **SCARED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |

- 14. ATTENTIVE**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
- 15. HOSTILE**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
- 16. JITTERY**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
- 17. ENTHUSIASTIC**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
- 18. ACTIVE**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
- 19. PROUD**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
- 20. AFRAID**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |

21.

**EMBARRASSED**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

22.

**SHOCKED**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

23.

**HELPLESS**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

24.

**ANGRY**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

## C R

You may have thought a variety of things as you read the story. We would like to know what you were thinking as Jeff made sexual advances toward you. Please circle one response for each item.

1. **I'm not sure if I'm reading him right, maybe I'm misinterpreting his intentions.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

2. **I shouldn't overreact and make a big deal out of this.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

3. **Maybe if I give in a little, he'll leave me alone.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

4. **I can stop him at any point.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

5. **I don't want to hurt his feelings.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

6. **I don't want him to get mad at me or be upset with me.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

7. **I don't want him to judge me negatively (e.g. think I'm a "prude" or a "tease").**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

8. **This just can't be happening; it's not real.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

**9. I'm stunned; I don't know what to think.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

**10. He may hurt me if I don't give in.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

**11. I'm too drunk to do anything about it.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

**12. I'm not going to let this guy take advantage of me.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

**13. I really like him; maybe I should go ahead and have sex with him.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

## APPENDIX B: SERIOUS RELATIONSHIP CONDITION

You will now read a story. At certain points, the story will stop, and you will be asked some questions about your reaction to the scene. After you've answered these questions, the story will continue until the next set of questions. While reading the story, please imagine yourself in the scene. **Try to imagine that the events in the story are happening to you at your current level of intoxication as you read.**

You are over at your friend Erica's apartment, hanging out and chatting. You both are getting hungry, since it's past 7:00, so you decide to order a pizza. Erica speed dials the closest pizza place, while you grab a Diet coke from the fridge and go back and sit on the couch. Erica comes back from the kitchen, also with a Diet Coke, and picks up the conversation where it left off – her asking about Jeff, your boyfriend.

“So, where do you think your relationship is going?” she asks. Here she goes again, you think, wondering when you two are going to have sex. “We'll see,” you say, “our relationship is getting more serious. We've been dating for a couple of months now, and we spend most of our free time together. I think I may even be falling in love with him.”

“I don't see how you couldn't be,” Erica says, “He's soooo hot. I mean, I never knew basketball players could be so buff!”

“Yeah, he is cute,” you reply, “I really do hope this relationship lasts. I mean, you know, we like a lot of the same things, and we have really good conversations. He's a really cool guy, and I am really attracted to him. Lately we've been doing a lot of serious making out.”

“Well,” said Erica, “I think he might be in love with you.”

“Gosh, I hope so. That would be so cool if he did fall in love with me,” you say, starting to feel excited by the thought of it. “Even so, I still want to wait to have sex with him until we talk about where our relationship is headed. It always feels better to wait to have sex with someone until you’re really sure how they feel about you, you know? I’m going to wait, so stop asking me about it, okay?” you say to Erica, hoping she’ll get the point.

“Alright, alright. You’re gonna wait. I guess that means I’ll just have to wait to get all the juicy details”, Erica says playfully. The two of you laugh, just as the pizza guy rings the doorbell. “Time for chow,” says Erica, and the two of you get up to answer the door.

\*\*\*

The next day, you and Jeff meet at the record store, as planned. “Hey”, he says. “How’s it going?”

“Pretty good. Whatcha up to?” you ask.

“Not much. Just kind of hanging out. Hey, how about going out to dinner tonight?” he asks. Since you were really hoping to see him tonight, you say “Sure, sounds good.” Jeff suggests going to a new place that just opened and says he’ll pick you up at 7:00. “Sounds fine to me,” you say, and the two of you head to your favorite section in the store. When you finish your shopping, Jeff leaves the store to go to shoot hoops with the guys, and you go home to do some laundry for tonight.

Later that evening, Jeff arrives at your house a little early. “Hey, you look nice,” he says, giving you a little kiss. “You ready to go?”

“Yeah, just let me get my jacket,” you reply.

The two of you get in his car to go to the restaurant he chose. While at the restaurant, you and Jeff talk about random stuff, like the movie you saw together last week and how both of your jobs are going. Jeff has a couple of beers during dinner. Just as the waiter brings the check, Jeff is telling you about the raise he just got at work. He then says, “Hey, since I just got this raise and all, why don’t we splurge for desert?”

“Are you sure?” you ask.

“Yeah, of course,” he says.

“All right,” you respond.

After you eat dessert and Jeff pays the bill, the two of you get in his car and start trying to decide what to do next. “Hey, I heard about a new dance club that just opened downtown. We could check that out,” you offer.

“Naw, I’m kind of beat from hoops this afternoon. Maybe something low-key. Hey, I know. I rented a movie a couple of days ago and haven’t gotten a chance to watch it. We could go to my place and watch it,” Jeff suggests.

“That sounds fine, as long as you can give me a ride home later,” you respond.

“Sure, no problem,” he says, as he starts the car to head to his house.

As the two of you arrive at Jeff’s apartment, you go to sit on the couch facing the television. You notice that Jeff’s roommate doesn’t seem to be there. “What’s Greg up to tonight?” you ask.

“Oh, I think he’s staying over at Sheila’s tonight,” he replies as he walks into the kitchen and grabs himself a beer. He puts the beer down on the coffee table, and then goes to put the tape in the VCR. Then, he comes and sits beside you on the couch, grabs the remote, and turns on the movie. As you start to watch the movie, Jeff says, “The overhead light is making a glare on the screen. You mind if I turn it off? It’s really bothering me.” “Okay,” you reply.

About fifteen minutes into the movie, Jeff gets up to get another beer. When Jeff comes back from the kitchen, he sits close to you on the couch. He then puts his arm around your shoulders and pulls you closer to him.

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE TITLED AC-1.

## A C – 1

Now we'd like to assess your reactions to certain circumstances and events that have happened in the story thus far. Please answer the following questions for each event.

**1. Erica teases you about your relationship with Jeff.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**2. Jeff is an athletic basketball player.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**3. Jeff suggests the place and time of your dinner together.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**4. Jeff compliments you when he arrives to pick you up.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**5. Jeff gives you a kiss when he picks you up.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**6. Jeff has a couple beers during dinner.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**7. Jeff pays for dinner.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**8. Jeff turns down your suggestion of what to do after dinner.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**9. Jeff suggests you go to his apartment.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
-------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
-----------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------------

**10. Jeff's roommate is gone when you arrive at his apartment.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
-------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
-----------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------------

**11. You are dependent on Jeff for a ride home from his apartment.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
-------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
-----------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------------

**12. Jeff drinks his beers at home pretty quickly.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
-------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
-----------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------------

**13. Jeff turns the lights off during the movie.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
-------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
-----------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------------

**14. Jeff puts his arm around your shoulder while watching the movie.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
-------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
-----------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------------

You sit on the couch watching the movie with Jeff's arm around your shoulders. You feel Jeff looking at you. When you turn to look at Jeff to see if he is looking at you, he says, "You know, I really like you." He then leans toward you and passionately kisses your lips.

"I think you're really hot. I mean, you looked so great when I picked you up tonight," he whispers into your ear. Jeff then moves so he can hold you by the arms, and he turns you so the two of you are facing each other. He starts to caress your arms and shoulders, and then his hands move to fondle your breasts. He starts to unbutton your blouse with one hand while still stroking your breast with the other.

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE TITLED BR-1.

## B R-1

The following items include a variety of ways that you might respond to **Jeff's fondling your breasts**. Please rate how likely you would be to respond in these ways given what has just happened in the story by circling one answer per item.

1. **Want him to continue what he is doing and consent to it.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

2. **Just go along with what he is doing, even though I don't really want to.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

3. **Become paralyzed and unresponsive to what he is doing because I feel so overwhelmed.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

4. **Nicely or apologetically tell him that I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

5. **Make an excuse as to why I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

6. **Tell him that I like him, or find him attractive, but that I'm not ready for this.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

7. **Try to stiffen my body as a way of showing my lack of interest.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**8. Get up and try to leave.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**9. Tell him clearly and directly that I want him to stop.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**10. Raise my voice and use strong language (e.g. "Hey, Listen! I really mean it...").**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**11. Threaten him that I will tell the police or some authority about his behavior.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**12. Push him away.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**13. Become physically defensive ( e.g. hitting, kicking, scratching).**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**14. Not try to do anything because it seems hopeless.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

Jeff continues to stroke your breast while holding you by the arm. "God, I want you. We're so good together. I really want to show you how much I care about you," Jeff says huskily. He moves to touch your crotch and says, "I want to make love to you now." He starts to maneuver his body on top of yours.

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE TITLED BR-2.

The following items include a variety of ways that you might respond to Jeff touching your crotch and wanting to make love to you. Please rate how likely you would be to respond in these ways given what has just happened in the story by circling one answer per item.

**1. Want him to continue what he is doing and consent to it.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**2. Just go along with what he is doing, even though I don't really want to.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**3. Become paralyzed and unresponsive to what he is doing because I feel so overwhelmed.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**4. Nicely or apologetically tell him that I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**5. Make an excuse as to why I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**6. Tell him that I like him, or find him attractive, but that I'm not ready for this.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**7. Try to stiffen my body as a way of showing my lack of interest.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**8. Get up and try to leave.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**9. Tell him clearly and directly that I want him to stop.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**10. Raise my voice and use strong language (e.g. "Hey, Listen! I really mean it...").**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**11. Threaten him that I will tell the police or some authority about his behavior.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**12. Push him away.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**13. Become physically defensive ( e.g. hitting, kicking, scratching).**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**14. Not try to do anything because it seems hopeless.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

Now that he is on top of you, Jeff holds you down with one hand and his body weight while he starts to unbutton his pants. “Oh, c’mon. I’ve seen the way you look at me. You better have sex with me now, you little tease,” Jeff says angrily, as he continues to unfasten his pants.

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT PAGE TITLED BR-3.

The following items include a variety of ways that you might respond to **Jeff holding you down and threatening you**. Please rate how likely you would be to respond in these ways given what has just happened in the story by circling one answer per item.

1. **Want him to continue what he is doing and consent to it.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

2. **Just go along with what he is doing, even though I don't really want to.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

3. **Become paralyzed and unresponsive to what he is doing because I feel so overwhelmed.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

4. **Nicely or apologetically tell him that I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

5. **Make an excuse as to why I don't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

6. **Tell him that I like him, or find him attractive, but that I'm not ready for this.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

7. **Try to stiffen my body as a way of showing my lack of interest.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**8. Get up and try to leave.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**9. Tell him clearly and directly that I want him to stop.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**10. Raise my voice and use strong language (e.g. "Hey, Listen! I really mean it...").**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**11. Threaten him that I will tell the police or some authority about his behavior.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**12. Push him away.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**13. Become physically defensive ( e.g. hitting, kicking, scratching).**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

**14. Not try to do anything because it seems hopeless.**

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all Likely	A little likely	Fairly likely	Quite a bit Likely	Very likely

## A C - 2

Now we'd like to assess your reactions to certain circumstances and events that have happened in the story. Please answer the following questions for each event.

**1. Jeff kissed you passionately.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Very Uncomfortable*

**2. Jeff told you how hot you looked.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Very Uncomfortable*

**3. Jeff began to fondle your breasts.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Very Uncomfortable*

**4. Jeff unbuttoned your blouse.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**5. Jeff touched your crotch.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**6. Jeff said he wanted to make love to you.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**7. Jeff held you down.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**8. Jeff angrily said you better have sex with him.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

*Completely Unaware*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Highly Aware*

b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

*Very Comfortable*      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      *Very Uncomfortable*

**9. Jeff called you a tease.**

a. How aware were you that this happened in the story?

<i>Completely Unaware</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Highly Aware</i>
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b. How comfortable did you feel about this while reading the story?

<i>Very Comfortable</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Very Uncomfortable</i>
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You may have felt a variety of feelings as you read the story. We would like to know what you were feeling as Jeff made sexual advances toward you. Please circle one response for each item.

1. **INTERESTED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
2. **IRRITABLE**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
3. **DISTRESSED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
4. **ALERT**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
5. **EXCITED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
6. **ASHAMED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |

7. **UPSET**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
8. **INSPIRED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
9. **STRONG**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
10. **NERVOUS**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
11. **GUILTY**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
12. **DETERMINED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
13. **SCARED**
- |                                |          |            |             |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |

14.

**ATTENTIVE**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

15.

**HOSTILE**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

16.

**JITTERY**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

17.

**ENTHUSIASTIC**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

18.

**ACTIVE**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

19.

**PROUD**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

20.

**AFRAID**

1	2	3	4	5
Very slightly or not at all	A little	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely

- 21.** **EMBARRASSED**
- | 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
- 22.** **SHOCKED**
- | 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
- 23.** **HELPLESS**
- | 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |
- 24.** **ANGRY**
- | 1                              | 2        | 3          | 4           | 5         |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Very slightly<br>or not at all | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit | Extremely |

## C R

You may have thought a variety of things as you read the story. We would like to know what you were thinking as Jeff made sexual advances toward you. Please circle one response for each item.

1. I'm not sure if I'm reading him right, maybe I'm misinterpreting his intentions.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

2. I shouldn't overreact and make a big deal out of this.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

3. Maybe if I give in a little, he'll leave me alone.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

4. I can stop him at any point.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

5. I don't want to hurt his feelings.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

6. I don't want him to get mad at me or be upset with me.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

7. I don't want him to judge me negatively (e.g. think I'm a "prude" or a "tease").

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

8. This just can't be happening; it's not real.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

9. I'm stunned; I don't know what to think.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

10. He may hurt me if I don't give in.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

11. I'm too drunk to do anything about it.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

12. I'm not going to let this guy take advantage of me.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

13. I really like him; maybe I should go ahead and have sex with him.

1	2	3	4	5
Not at all	A little	Somewhat	Quite a bit	Very much

APPENDIX C: PILOT CONFLICT MEASURE

**1. In the story, how long had you been dating Jeff? (Circle one)**

A couple of dates

About two months

I don't know

**2. In the story, how would you characterize your relationship with Jeff? (Circle one)**

Casual dating

Serious romantic relationship

I don't know

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE





## APPENDIX D: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE QUESTIONNAIRES

### DEMOGRAPHICS QUESTIONNAIRE

The following questions ask you for some general information about your background and experiences. Please answer the following questions as accurately and as honestly as possible. Please circle the best answer for each item.

**1. What is your racial/ethnic identification?**

- |                                     |                     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 = Asian/Pacific Islander          | 4 = Caucasian/white |
| 2 = African-American                | 5 = Latino/Hispanic |
| 3 = Native American/American Indian | 6 = Other           |

**2. What is your current income? (If you live with your partner or your parents, please include their income).**

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 = less than \$10,999/year  | 5 = \$41,000 - \$50,999/year |
| 2 = \$11,000 - \$20,999/year | 6 = \$51,000 - \$60,999/year |
| 3 = \$21,000 - \$30,999/year | 7 = more than \$61,000/year  |
| 4 = \$31,000 - \$40,999/year |                              |

**3. What is the religious affiliation of the family you grew up in? (Please choose one answer that best represents your affiliation).**

- |                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 = Catholic             | 5 = Islamic  |
| 2 = Protestant           | 6 = Buddhist |
| 3 = Jewish               | 7 = Other    |
| 4 = Born-again Christian | 8 = None     |

**4. What is your current religious affiliation? (Please choose one answer that best represents your affiliation).**

- |                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 = Catholic             | 5 = Islamic  |
| 2 = Protestant           | 6 = Buddhist |
| 3 = Jewish               | 7 = Other    |
| 4 = Born-again Christian | 8 = None     |

**5. What is your highest grade completed?**

- |                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 = Grade school                   | 5 = Trade school     |
| 2 = Junior high school             | 6 = Some college     |
| 3 = Some high school               | 7 = College graduate |
| 4 = High school graduate or G.E.D. | 8 = Graduate degree  |

**6. What is your marital status?**

- |                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 = Single                        | 5 = Separated |
| 2 = Unmarried                     | 6 = Divorced  |
| 3 = Living with boyfriend/partner | 7 = Widowed   |
| 4 = Married                       |               |

**7. Please choose the category that most closely represents your current sexual identification.**

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 = heterosexual | 3 = bisexual |
| 2 = lesbian      |              |

**8. Please describe your overall political attitudes using the rating scale indicated.**

Very conservative    1       2       3       4       5       6       7       Very Liberal

**9. Please indicate how influential your religious beliefs and background are in your life now.**

Not at all influential    1       2       3       4       5       6       7       Very Influential

**10. How many consensual sexual partners have you had in your lifetime?**

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 = 1-5 partners   | 6 = 26-30 partners        |
| 2 = 6-10 partners  | 7 = 31-35 partners        |
| 3 = 11-15 partners | 8 = 36-40 partners        |
| 4 = 16-20 partners | 9 = more than 40 partners |
| 5 = 21-25 partners | 10 = none                 |

**11. Please indicate how you would identify the majority of your consensual sexual experiences. (If you had no such experiences, leave blank).**

Heterosexual    1       2       3       4       5       6       7       Lesbian

**12. How many children do you have?**

1 = 1child

2 = 2 children

3 = 3 children

4 = 4 children

5 = 5 children

6 = 6 children

7 = 7 children

8 = 8 children

9 = more than 8 children

10 = none

**13. What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_**

## ALCOHOL EXPECTANCY SCALE

Below are some statements about the effects alcohol has on people. Please answer the questions in terms of the effects of a moderate amount of alcohol. The same basic questions are asked about three different sets of drinkers. There are no right or wrong answers; we are interested in your opinion about the following statements. You do not have to drink alcohol to have an opinion. Please choose the number between '1' and '7' which best corresponds to your opinion about the statement.

1. When drinking alcohol.... it is easy for men to have a fight or argument.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

2. When drinking alcohol.... men have a strong sex drive.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

3. When drinking alcohol.... men are more sexually vulnerable.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

4. When drinking alcohol.... men become hostile.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

5. When drinking alcohol.... men are likely to be loving.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

6. When drinking alcohol.... men are taken advantage of sexually.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

7. When drinking alcohol.... men are likely to initiate sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

8. When drinking alcohol.... men are affectionate.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

9. When drinking alcohol.... men are mean.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

10. When drinking alcohol.... men are sensual.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

11. When drinking alcohol.... men feel angry.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

12. When drinking alcohol.... men feel sexually aroused.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

13. When drinking alcohol.... men are likely to be forced by their date to have sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

14. When drinking alcohol.... men become sexually excited.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

15. When drinking alcohol.... men are short-tempered.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

16. When drinking alcohol.... men become passionate.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

17. When drinking alcohol.... men are interested in having sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

18. When drinking alcohol.... men are likely to hit or slap.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

19. When drinking alcohol.... men are likely to be pressured to have sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

20. When drinking alcohol.... men become easy targets for sexual advances.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

21. When drinking alcohol.... men say and do rude things.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

22. When drinking alcohol.... men feel intimate.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

23. When drinking alcohol.... men are at greater risk of being coerced into having sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

24. When drinking alcohol.... men want to have sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

25. When drinking alcohol.... men say and do romantic things.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

26. When drinking alcohol.... **women** say and do rude things.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

27. When drinking alcohol.... **women** feel sexually aroused.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

28. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are likely to hit or slap.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

29. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are taken advantage of sexually.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

30. When drinking alcohol.... **women** have a strong sex drive.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

31. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are short-tempered.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

32. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are likely to be forced by their date to have sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

33. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are interested in having sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

34. When drinking alcohol.... **women** become easy targets for sexual advances.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

35. When drinking alcohol.... **women** feel intimate.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

36. When drinking alcohol.... it is easy for **women** to have a fight or argument.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

37. When drinking alcohol.... **women** say and do romantic things.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

38. When drinking alcohol.... **women** become hostile.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

39. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are likely to initiate sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

40. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are more sexually vulnerable.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

41. When drinking alcohol.... **women** become passionate.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

42. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are likely to be loving.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

43. When drinking alcohol.... **women** feel angry.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

44. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are at greater risk of being coerced into having sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

45. When drinking alcohol.... **women** want to have sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

46. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are affectionate.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

47. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are mean.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

48. When drinking alcohol.... **women** become sexually excited.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

49. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are likely to be pressured to have sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

50. When drinking alcohol.... **women** are sensual.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

51. When drinking alcohol.... *I* feel intimate.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

52. When drinking alcohol.... *I* am at greater risk of being coerced into having sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

53. When drinking alcohol.... it is easy for *me* to have a fight or argument

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

54. When drinking alcohol.... *I* am interested in having sex.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

55. When drinking alcohol.... *I* become passionate.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

56. When drinking alcohol.... *I* am more sexually vulnerable.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

57. When drinking alcohol.... *I* am sensual.

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

58. When drinking alcohol.... *I become hostile.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

59. When drinking alcohol.... *I want to have sex.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

60. When drinking alcohol.... *I am mean.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

61. When drinking alcohol.... *I am likely to be pressured to have sex.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

62. When drinking alcohol.... *I say and do rude things.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

63. When drinking alcohol.... *I feel sexually aroused.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

64. When drinking alcohol.... *I become an easy target for sexual advances.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

65. When drinking alcohol.... *I am short-tempered.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

66. When drinking alcohol.... *I am taken advantage of sexually.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

67. When drinking alcohol.... *I am affectionate.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

68. When drinking alcohol.... *I become sexually excited.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

69. When drinking alcohol.... *I say and do romantic things.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

70. When drinking alcohol.... *I have a strong sex drive.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

71. When drinking alcohol.... *I am likely to hit or slap.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

72. When drinking alcohol.... *I am likely to be loving.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

73. When drinking alcohol.... *I am likely to initiate sex.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

74. When drinking alcohol.... *I feel angry.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

75. When drinking alcohol.... *I am likely to be forced by my date to have sex.*

Strongly Disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly Agree
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------

## MODIFIED PANAS

You may have felt a variety of feelings over the past few minutes. Please rate to what extent you have felt each of the following emotions during the past few minutes by circling the correct number for each item.

- 1. INTERESTED**
- |                                |   |          |            |             |  |           |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| 1                              | 2 | 3        | 4          | 5           |  |           |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all |   | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit |  | Extremely |
- 2. IRRITABLE**
- |                                |   |          |            |             |  |           |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| 1                              | 2 | 3        | 4          | 5           |  |           |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all |   | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit |  | Extremely |
- 3. DISTRESSED**
- |                                |   |          |            |             |  |           |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| 1                              | 2 | 3        | 4          | 5           |  |           |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all |   | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit |  | Extremely |
- 4. ALERT**
- |                                |   |          |            |             |  |           |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| 1                              | 2 | 3        | 4          | 5           |  |           |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all |   | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit |  | Extremely |
- 5. EXCITED**
- |                                |   |          |            |             |  |           |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| 1                              | 2 | 3        | 4          | 5           |  |           |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all |   | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit |  | Extremely |
- 6. ASHAMED**
- |                                |   |          |            |             |  |           |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| 1                              | 2 | 3        | 4          | 5           |  |           |
| Very slightly<br>or not at all |   | A little | Moderately | Quite a bit |  | Extremely |

7.

**UPSET**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

8.

**INSPIRED**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

9.

**STRONG**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

10.

**NERVOUS**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

11.

**GUILTY**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

12.

**DETERMINED**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

13.

**SCARED**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

14.

**ATTENTIVE**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

15.

**HOSTILE**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

16.

**JITTERY**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

17.

**ENTHUSIASTIC**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

18.

**ACTIVE**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

19.

**PROUD**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

20.

**AFRAID**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

21.

**EMBARRASSED**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

22.

**SHOCKED**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

23.

**HELPLESS**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

24.

**ANGRY**

1	2	3	4	5		
Very slightly		A little	Moderately	Quite a bit		Extremely
or not at all						

**RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE  
QUESTIONNAIRE**

Please indicate the amount to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

**1. When women talk and act sexy, they are inviting rape.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**2. When a woman is raped, she usually did something careless to put herself in that situation.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**3. Any woman who teases a man sexually and doesn't finish what she started realistically deserves anything she gets.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**4. Many rapes happen because women lead men on.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**5. Men don't usually intend to force sex on a woman, but sometimes they get too sexually carried away.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**6. In some rape cases, the woman actually wanted it to happen.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**7. Even though the woman may call it rape, she probably enjoyed it.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

**8. If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say that it was rape.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

**9. A rape probably didn't happen if the woman has no bruises or marks.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

**10. When a woman allows petting to get to a certain point, she is implicitly agreeing to have sex.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

**11. If a woman is raped, often it's because she didn't say "no" clearly enough.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

**12. Women tend to exaggerate how much rape affects them.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

**13. When men rape, it is because of their strong desire for sex.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

**14. It is just part of human nature for men to take sex from women who let their guard down.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

**15. A rapist is more likely to be Black or Hispanic than White.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**16. In any rape case, one would have to question whether the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**17. Rape mainly occurs on the “bad” side of town.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**18. Many so-called rape victims are actually women who had sex and “changed their minds” afterwards.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**19. If a husband pays all the bills, he has the right to sex with his wife whenever he wants.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**ATTITUDES TOWARDS RESISTANCE  
QUESTIONNAIRE**

The following statements describe various opinions about what a woman should do if she believes a man is trying to sexually assault or rape her. Please note to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements by circling the number that best represents your opinion.

- 1. A woman should never try to resist a rapist because it will only make him more violent towards her.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 2. Women should carry weapons to prevent being sexually assaulted.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 3. A woman should not try to physically fight off a rapist if she has been drinking or using drugs because her ability to resist will be impaired.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 4. Women who are assaulted must have done something to provoke the assault, so they should just accept it and not fight back.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 5. A woman should not try to resist a rapist who has a weapon.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 6. Fighting a rapist by kicking him, hitting him, etc. is the most effective resistance strategy.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 7. If a woman is being assaulted by a date or a boyfriend, she should try talking to him or crying to get him to stop rather than physically fighting him.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 8. Resistance against sexual assault will be more effective if done immediately rather than waiting for a good opportunity.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 9. It is easier to stop an assault from a date or boyfriend than it is to stop an assault from a stranger.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 10. Most women try to resist a sexual assault in some way.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 11. Telling a man clearly and directly that you want him to stop the assault is more effective than pushing him away or trying to physically fight him off.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 12. Women who do not resist a sexual assault are more responsible for what happens to them than women who do try to resist an assault.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

- 13. The best way to resist being raped is to try to get the rapist to see you as a person.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly agree

**14. Any healthy woman can successfully resist a rapist if she really wants to.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

**15. Most women know what they should do if they are assaulted by a man.**

Strongly disagree    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    Strongly  
agree

## SEXUAL EXPERIENCES SURVEY

Please answer the following questions about your previous experiences as accurately and honestly as possible. Circle the number that best represents your answer.

**1. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a man when you both wanted to?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

**2. Have you ever had a man misinterpret the level of sexual intimacy you desired?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

**3. Have you ever been in a situation where a man became so sexually aroused that you felt it was useless to stop him even though you did not want to have sexual intercourse?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

**4. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a man even though you really didn't want to because he threatened to end your relationship otherwise?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

**5. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a man when you really didn't want to because you felt pressured by his continual arguments?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

**6. Have you ever found out that a man had obtained sexual intercourse with you by saying things he didn't really mean?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

**7. Have you ever been in a situation where a man used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to try to make you engage in kissing or petting when you didn't want to?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

8. **Have you ever been in a situation where a man tried to get you to have sexual intercourse with him when you didn't want to by threatening to use physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) when you didn't cooperate, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

9. **Have you ever been in a situation where a man used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) to try to get you to have sexual intercourse with him when you didn't want to, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

10. **Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a man when you didn't want to because he threatened to use physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.) if you didn't cooperate?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

11. **Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a man when you didn't want to because he used some degree of physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

12. **Have you ever been in a situation where a man obtained sexual acts with you such as oral or anal intercourse when you didn't want to by using threats or physical force (twisting your arm, holding you down, etc.)?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

13. **Have you ever been raped?**

1 = Yes

2 = No

## PREVIOUS EXPERIENCES SURVEY

We would now like to ask you about how you have reacted in sexually uncomfortable situations. Please pick **the most severe** of the following experiences that has happened to you to answer questions about. If none of these events has happened to you, please choose “none”. Please circle which type of incident you will answer questions about.

1. None
2. Sexual jokes/conversations/advances from someone you know that made you uncomfortable
3. Sexual coercion (e.g. verbal pressure or persuasion to have unwanted sex) by someone you know
4. Sexual coercion (e.g. verbal pressure or persuasion to have unwanted sex) by a stranger
5. Attempted rape (e.g. the use of physical threats or harm to obtain unwanted sex *but sex did not occur*) by someone you know
6. Attempted rape (e.g. the use of physical threats or harm to obtain unwanted sex *but sex did not occur*) by a stranger
7. Rape (e.g. the use of physical threats or harm to obtain unwanted sex) by someone you know
8. Rape (e.g. the use of physical threats or harm to obtain unwanted sex) by a stranger

In regard to the incident you just chose, please answer the following questions about how you reacted at the time in response to this man’s actions. While you might react differently now, it is important that you try to remember how you reacted then. Please circle one response for each item.

**1. Jokingly told him that he was coming on too strong.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**2. Nicely or apologetically told him that I didn’t want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

- 3. Tried to get him to do things I was comfortable with, like kissing or hugging, but not sex.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

- 4. Faked the arrival of others (e.g. "I know my roommate is coming home").**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

- 5. Tried to stiffen my body as a way of showing my lack of interest.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

- 6. Shrugged or turned my body away from him.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

- 7. Made an excuse as to why I didn't want to have sex.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

- 8. Told him I had to leave.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

- 9. Told him that I liked him, or found him attractive, but that I wasn't ready for this.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**10. Tried to discuss with him how uncomfortable he was making me feel.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**11. Told him that I wouldn't like him, or wouldn't go out with him anymore, if he didn't stop or if he tried to force me.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**12. Started tearing up or crying.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**13. Told him clearly and directly that I wanted him to stop.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**14. Raised my voice and used strong language (e.g. "Hey, Listen! I really mean it...").**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**15. Clearly rejected or insulted him ( e.g. "You jerk, you're acting like an adolescent").**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**16. Threatened him that I would tell friends about his behavior.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**17. Threatened him that I would tell the police or some authority about his behavior.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**18. Found a way to attract attention and help, like honking the car horn or signaling to someone.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**19. Pushed him away.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**20. Ran away or attempted to run away from him.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**21. Became physically defensive ( e.g. hitting, kicking, scratching).**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**22. Suggested that I had a weapon (e.g. something sharp, like keys) or that I would do something to physically hurt him.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**23. I was so overwhelmed that I felt almost paralyzed and was unresponsive to what he was doing.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**24. I drank alcohol or took drugs (in the situation) as a way to calm myself down.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**25. I tried to distract him into other things like having a drink (or drugs) or going somewhere.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**26. Alcohol or other drugs impaired my ability to react.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**27. Struggled at first, but stopped when I thought it was hopeless.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

**28. Yelled or screamed loud enough for someone to hear.**

1	2	3	4	5		
Not at all like my response		A little like my response		Fairly like my response	Quite a bit like my response	Very much like my response

## APPENDIX E : MANIPULATION CHECKS

*Please circle one answer for each item.*

1. In the story, how long had you been dating Jeff?

*a. A couple of **dates***

*b. A couple of **months***

2. How did the story describe your feelings about Jeff?

*a. Like him, but **not** in love with him*

*b. Like him **a lot**, may even love him*

3. How realistic do you think the situation described is?

very unrealistic    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    very realistic

4. How common do you think the situation described is?

very uncommon    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    very common

5. How much alcohol did you consume during this study? \_\_\_\_\_

6. How intoxicated did you become during this study?

not at all intoxicated    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    very intoxicated

7. How intoxicated do you currently feel?

not at all intoxicated    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    very intoxicated

APPENDIX F: SCREENING QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Are you currently under the regular care of a physician?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

If so, for what condition? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Are you currently taking any medication on a regular basis?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

If so, what medications? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Have you ever had:

a) a heart attack or stroke?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

b) any indication of heart trouble?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

c) high blood pressure?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

d) diabetes?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

e) liver disease?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

f) any psychiatric illness?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

g) neurological disorders, such as epilepsy?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

h) gastrointestinal problems, like a peptic ulcer?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

i) pancreatitis?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

4. In terms of your use and reactions to alcoholic beverages, have you had:

a) an experience of fainting or a seizure after drinking alcohol?

\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_ No

- b) unusual flushing of your skin?       Yes       No
- c) problems with your liver?       Yes       No
- d) severe or unusual psychological  
reactions to alcohol?       Yes       No

5. In terms of your history of alcohol use, have you ever:

- a) been seriously concerned about  
the extent or amount of your drinking?       Yes       No
- b) been treated or advised to seek treatment  
for a drinking problem?       Yes       No
- c) been told by a professional person that  
you are or might be an alcoholic?       Yes       No

6. In terms of your family's history of alcohol use, has anyone in your immediate family (i.e. mother, father, sister, brother):

- a) been seriously concerned about  
the extent or amount of his or her drinking?       Yes       No
- b) been treated or advised to seek treatment  
for a drinking problem?       Yes       No
- c) been told by a professional person that  
he or she is or might be an alcoholic?       Yes       No

1. How often do you usually have any alcoholic beverage?

- 3 or more times a day
- 2 times a day
- Once a day
- Nearly every day
- 3 or 4 times a week
- Once or twice a week
- 2 or 3 times a month
- About once a month
- Less than once a month but at least once a year
- Less than once a year
- I have never had an alcoholic beverage

2. When you drink, how often do you have at least 12 or more drinks?

- Nearly every time
- More than half the time
- Less than half the time
- Once in a while
- Never

3. When you drink, how often do you have at least 8 but no more than 11 drinks?

- Nearly every time
- More than half the time
- Less than half the time
- Once in a while
- Never

4. When you drink, how often do you have at least 5 but no more than 7 drinks?

- Nearly every time
- More than half the time
- Less than half the time
- Once in a while
- Never

5. When you drink, how often do you have at least 3 but no more than 4 drinks?

- Nearly every time
- More than half the time
- Less than half the time
- Once in a while
- Never

6. When you drink, how often do you have at least 1 but no more than 2 drinks?

- Nearly every time
- More than half the time
- Less than half the time
- Once in a while
- Never

1. What was the date your last period started?

2. Do your periods generally occur regularly?

3. Do you think you might be pregnant?

\_\_\_ Yes

\_\_\_ No

4. Have you been identified with any condition that would make it impossible for you to become pregnant (for example, sterilization, etc.)?

\_\_\_ Yes → skip rest of page

\_\_\_ No

5. Have you had vaginal sexual intercourse with a man since your last menstrual period?

\_\_\_ Yes

\_\_\_ No → skip rest of page

6. When you have had sexual intercourse with a man during this time, have you always used birth control?

\_\_\_ Yes → What type? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ No → Reschedule her.

\_\_\_ No → skip rest of page

APPENDIX G: FOLLOW-UP SURVEY

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Current Address: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Are there any ways that you believe your participation in this study has continued to affect you, either positively or negatively?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_\_\_ No

If yes, please explain.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Would you like to have one of our staff members contact you to answer questions or concerns that you may have regarding this study?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes                      \_\_\_\_\_ No

If yes, what is your current phone number? \_\_\_\_\_

3. If given the opportunity again, how likely is it that you would participate in a similar study in the future? (please circle a number)

- 5 Very likely
- 4 Somewhat likely
- 3 Neither likely nor unlikely
- 2 Somewhat unlikely
- 1 Very unlikely

Please mail this back in the enclosed envelope. When we receive your survey, we will mail \$5 to you at the address you give us above.

## VITA

Kelly Layne Cue Davis

University of Washington

1998

### EDUCATION

1992 -Present

**University of Washington, Seattle, Washington**  
Doctoral Candidate, Psychology Department  
Major: Clinical Psychology  
Minor: Community Psychology

1995

**University of Washington, Seattle, Washington**  
Master of Science, Psychology  
Major: Clinical Psychology

1992

**Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas**  
Bachelor of Arts, *summa cum laude*  
Major: Psychology

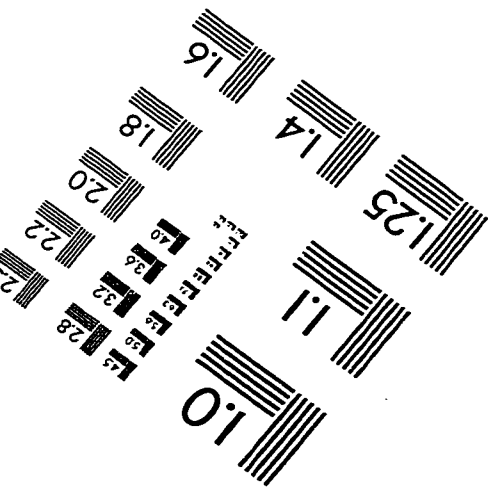
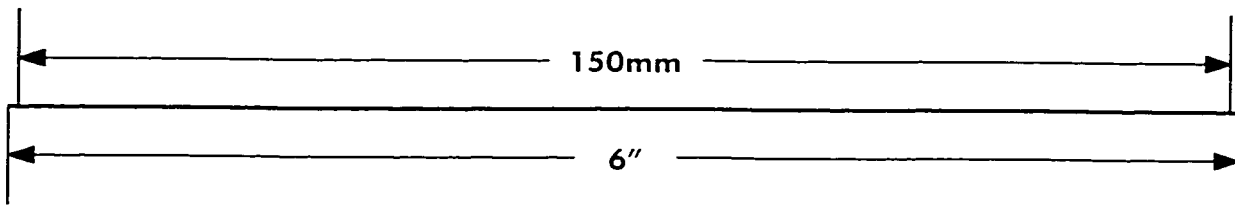
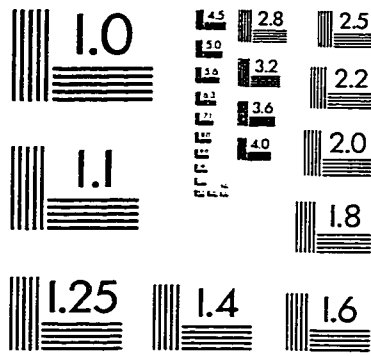
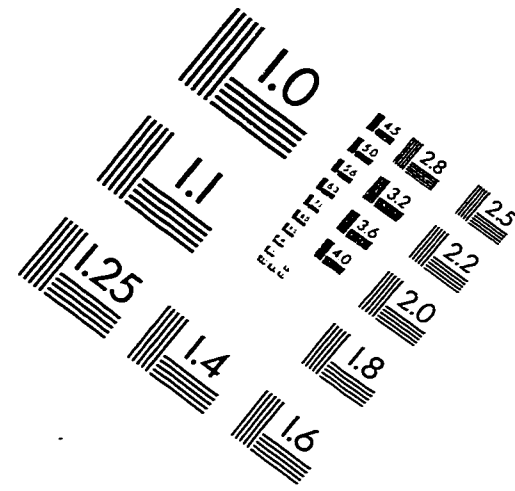
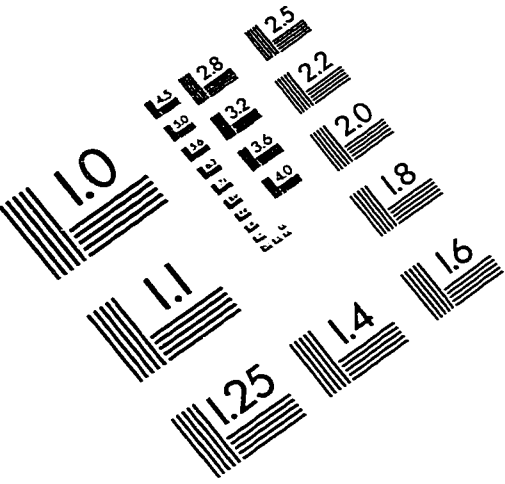
### PUBLICATIONS

*Note: Papers and presentations are under the name K.L. Cue or K.C. Davis.*

#### Papers

- Cue, K.L., George, W. H., & Norris, J. (1996). Women's appraisals of sexual assault risk in dating situations. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 20 (4), 487-504.
- Dozier, M., Cue, K.L., & Barnett, L. (1994). Clinicians as caregivers: Role of attachment organization in treatment. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 62, 793-800.
- George, W.H., Cue, K.L., Lopez, P.A., Crowe, L.C., & Norris, J. (1995). Self-reported alcohol expectancies and postdrinking sexual inferences about women. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 25, 2, 164-186.
- George, W.H., Lehman, G., Cue, K.L., Martínez, L., Lopez, P.A., & Norris, J. (1997). Postdrinking sexual inferences: Evidence for linear rather than curvilinear dosage effects. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 27, 630-649.

# IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (QA-3)



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